The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIV—NO. 17. MASSILLON, OHIO, OCTOBER 15, 1886. WHOLE NO. 1,213.

SPANGLER & WADE,
Hatters and Furnishers.

We have a larger stock of hats and caps than all the other stores combined, and guaranteed to be of the latest fall and winter styles.

Our line of neckwear is of the latest shapes and styles and cannot be excelled.

In underwear we have everything from a white Merino to a fine French Balbriggan Fancy dress shirts with plain and plaited bosoms.

Boys' short waists and dress shirts of every size and quality.

SPANGLER & WADE. { 3 Stores.

41 South Howard Street, AKRON. 4 East Main Street, MASSILLON. 14 Public Square, CANTON.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diehlmann's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Clarks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & Co., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 28 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D. **Physician and Surgeon,**

Office hours, 8 30 to 10:30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 213 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D. **SURGEON.**

Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. 12 M. to 2 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office and Residence 159 E. Main St., Massillon, O

DR. W. W. KIRKLAND, Homœopathic Physician. Office No. 35 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours: 7 to 8 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc No. 5 South Erie Street

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corus & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON, Established in 1852. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and Dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

The Rod and Gun Club Shoot.

The following score was made Friday at the range of the Gun Club:

	Singles.	Doubles.
Brown	12	6
Sharpnack	11	5
Clutz	16	8
Uhlendorff	9	1
Focke	5	3
Reed	14	6
McLain	7	3
Arnold	15	8
Russell	11	3
Hunt	2	1

Mr. Clutz was first on both doubles and singles, Mr. Arnold was second on singles.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Lower; Oct., 69¼@70c; Nov., 71@71⅝c; Dec. 73⅝ 73 c.

CORN—Higher; Oct. 33¼ 33½@c; Nov., 34¼ 34⅝; Dec., 35¼@35⅝c

OATS—Higher; Oct., 23⅝ 23⅝c; Nov., 24⅜@24⅝; Dec., 25¼@25¾.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork higher; October, $8.90 8.97½; Nov., $8.92½@9.01. Year, $8.00@8.57½. LARD—Lower; Oct., $5.57½@5.60; Nov., $5.70 5.75; Year, $5.57½@5.60.

CATTLE—Market steady. We quote:

Choice Shipping Cattle	$4.75 5.15
Good Shipping Steers	4.25 4.70
Medium steers	3.75 4.20

HOGS—Market firm. Sales ranged from $3.65 4.50 for light; 3.70 4.65 for heavy.

WOOL—Active and prices better. Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.

Coarse, tub, 20@23c; Medium, tub, 28@31c; Fine, unwashed, 19@23c; Medium, unwashed, 25 26c; Course, unwashed, 23@25c; Burry, unwashed, 14@16c; Fine, washed, 29@30c; Medium, washed, 30@32c; Coarse, washed, 28@29c.

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.

Fine, unwashed, 17@22c; Medium, unwashed, 22@24c; Coarse, unwashed, 21@23c

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 October 82@82⅝c; Nov., 83¾ 83⅞c; Dec., 84⅝@85c.—CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 43½@45c Oct.

MILWAUKEE

WHEAT—Higher; Cash, 70; Nov., 70⅝. CORN—Firm at 33¾ for No. 2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 White, 23¾. RYE—Dull; 51 for No. 1.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2, Red, Oct., 72¼@72⅝c; Nov. 73 73⅝c. CORN—Lower; 33¾@33⅝ October. 33 33½c Nov. OATS—25c. PROVISIONS—Pork easier; 9 50 Lard—5 00.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western lower; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and Oct., 79⅝c; Nov., 81½@81¾ CORN—Quiet; Oct., 42¾@43c; Nov., 43⅜@44; OATS—Western White, 34@36; Mixed, 30 31c.

LIVERPOOL.

October 11, 1886

Messrs Houghton & Co. advise by cable that at the sales there to-day the market for American apples was lower in consequence of heavy arrivals. They sold parcels ex steamers Wisconsin, America and Britannica from New York, and ex Norseman and Pavonia from Boston, within the following range of prices:

HUBBARDSON—1 6@14s 6d
COMMON BALDWINS 10@ 12s.
GOOD BALDWINS—13@16s.
PHŒNIX—12s 6d@13s 6d.
GREENINGS—11@12s.
NORTHERN SPY 12@13s.
KINGS—2 @ 28s.

MASSILLON.

Wheat, per bushel	70 to 72
Oats	25 to 27
Corn	45
Barley	65 to 70
Hay, per ton	9
Eggs per doz	14
Chickens per lb	5
Butter	15
Potatoes	30 to 35

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address box 852 Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Nearly 25,000 Men on Strike at the Chicago Stock Yards and Packing Houses.

The Death Sentence of the Seven Anarchists—They are to Hang December Third.

THE ANARCHISTS SENTENCED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Sentence of death was passed on the condemned anarchists Saturday afternoon. It was 3:40 when the last words fell from Parson's lips. A solemn silence settled upon the audience. The tension, relaxed during the long speech, became painfully intense. A woman's sob and an artless word from Oscar Neebe's little son emphasized the stillness. Capt. Black arose to ask stay of execution in Neebe's case. Mr. Grinnell replied that that was a matter between counsel and the State would not fail of courtesy. Both sat down. Spies smiled defiantly. Schwab was very grave. Neebe flushed and was swayed by strong excitement. Fielden toyed with his long beard. The others gave no sign of emotion. All eyes were fastened upon he judge. He turned slowly in his chair, straightened himself, and in a low, firm voice proceeded to sentence the condemned men. After explaining why he denied the motion for a new trial, he said:

It is not the least among the hardships of the peaceable, frugal, and laborious poor to endure the tyranny of mobs who, with lawless force, dictate to them, under penalty of peril to limb and life, who, when, and upon what terms they may earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. Any government that is worthy of the name will strenuously endeavor to secure to all within its jurisdiction freedom to follow the lawful vocations and safety for their property and their persons while obeying the law, and the law is common sense. It holds each man responsible for the natural and probable consequences of his own acts. It holds that whoever advises murder is himself guilty of the murder that is committed pursuant to his advice, and if men band together for a forcible resistance to the execution of the law and advise murder as a means of making such resistance effectual, whether such advice be to one man to murder another or to a numerous class to murder men of another class, all who are so banded together are guilty of any murder that is committed in pursuance of all such advice.

The people of this country love their institutions; they love their homes; they love their property. They will never consent that by violence and murder those institutions shall be broken down, their homes despoiled, and their property destroyed. And the people are strong enough to protect and sustain their institutions and to punish all offenders against their laws; and those who threaten danger to civil society, if the law is enforced, are leading to destruction whoever may attempt to execute such threats.

The existing order of society can be changed only by the will of the majority. Each man has the full right to entertain and advocate by speech and print such opinions as suit themselves; and the great body of the people will usually care little what he says. But if he proposes murder as a means of enforcing he puts his own life at stake. And no clamor about free speech or the evils to be cured or the wrongs to be redressed will shield him from the consequences of his crime. His liberty is not a license to destroy. The toleration that he enjoys he must extend to others, and not arrogantly assume that the great majority are wrong and may rightfully be coerced by terror or removed by dynamite.

It only remains that for the crime you have committed and of which you have been convicted, after a trial unexampled in the patience with which an outraged people have extended to you every protection and privilege of the law which you derided and defied, that the sentence of that law be now given. In form and detail that sentence will appear upon the records of the court.

In substance and effect it is that the defendant Neebe be imprisoned in the state penitentiary at Joliet at hard labor for the term of fifteen years. And that each of the other defendants, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the third day of December next, in the manner provided by the statute of this state, be hanged by the neck until he is dead. Remove the prisoners.

As Judge Gary pronounced the last words of command prisoners and audience, with one impulse, stood up. For a moment all looks were silently bent upon the doomed men. Then the pent-up emotions burst out and the crowd of friends pressed toward the prisoners. The judge demanded order. The women shrank back and the prisoners resumed their seats. In an instant the suppressed feelings again asserted themselves. Mrs. Parsons sprang forward and threw her arms about her husband. A moment they stood locked together, and then with tearless eyes she turned away. As she passed Spies she threw her arms round his neck and kissed him vehemently. Miss Engel fell into her father's arms, clung to him violently for a time, and was led away weeping. Mrs. Spies wept silently in her chair. Her age and prostration touched a chord of sympathy in the audience. Miss Spies seized her brother, kissed him violently, and broke into a hysterical laugh. Gen. Parsons embraced his brother, and for a long time the pair stood with faces on each other's shoulders. Mrs. Schwab was not present. Mrs. Neebe and her little son twined their arms about the husband and father, and retired weeping bitterly. Mrs. Fielden was at home with a newborn infant at her side. Fischer and Lingg were unnoticed. The former was deeply moved. Lingg maintained his air of brutal indifference. Capt. Black, pale with emotion, took the hand of each of the prisoners and gave such encouragement as he could. From these sorrowful scenes the bailiffs conducted the prisoners to their cells.

THE GREAT CHICAGO STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—A meeting between the two committees having the adjustment of the stock-yards strike in charge took place at a room in the board of trade building late yesterday afternoon. The strikers were represented by Messrs. Butler and Barry (the two delegates from Richmond) and the three members of the executive board of district assembly 57. The packers were represented by Mr. J. C. Hately of Hately Bros. and Mr. H. Botsford, by whose decision all the packers who signed the ten-hour notice have agreed to abide. The proceedings were informal and nothing definite was decided upon. Messrs. Hately and Botsford took a very decided stand for the ten-hour system. They were told that it was impossible to conclude an agreement on that basis. Mr. Butler would not reveal the full result of the conference, but seemed very confident that an early understanding would be reached. At a late hour last night Butler, Barry, J. Foley, and members of executive boards 24 and 57 were locked up in secret session at the Transit house.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—General Master Workman Powderly has written a letter, in which he explains his position on the color line, replying to the criticisms made on him from some quarters for having outraged the social customs in the south in having selected Frank Ferrell, the colored delegate from New York, to introduce him at Armory Hall. In regard to this selection, and what he said of it at the time, Mr. Powderly says:

My sole object in selecting a colored man to introduce me was to encourage and help to uplift his race from a bondage worse than that which held him in chains twenty-five years ago, viz., mental slavery. I desired to impress upon the minds of white and black that the same result followed action in the field of labor, whether that action was on the part of Caucasian or negro labor. I did not refer to social equality, for that cannot be regulated by law. My critics have forgotten that personal liberty and social equality stand side by side. They would deny me the right to make my own selection as to which of the assembled representatives should perform a certain duty. Had I selected the colored man to introduce Gov. Lee it would have been quite another thing. The colored representatives to this convention will not intrude where they are not wanted. We have not done a thing since coming to this city that is not countenanced by the laws and constitution of our country; and, in deference to the wishes of those who regard the laws of social equality as superior to the laws of God or man, we will not, while here, avail ourselves of all these rights and privileges which belong to us. To the convention I say let no member surrender an iota of intellectual freedom because of any clamor. Hold fast to that which is true and right. In the field of labor and American citizenship we recognize no line of race, creed, politics, or color.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13.—Much is said in comment about the letter of Mr. Powderly, sent to the country through the press. The delegates are very generally pleased with it and pronounce its tone temperate and its spirit based upon the fundamental principles of the order. The colored people are greatly pleased with it, and say it will rally their race into the organization in every part of the country. The friends of Mr. Powderly were loath to see him make a statement upon this delicate subject in this city, fearing that he might injure himself and the order if he did so, as it seemed almost impossible for any man to do justice to the sentiment both north and south in one connected statement, but they declare he has succeeded admirably. The local papers and the white citizens of Richmond generally criticise the letter somewhat severely. The papers declare he has made a mistake. The *Whig* intimates that Mr. Powderly's object is to wean the colored vote from the Republican to the Democratic party, and assures him that the letter is calculated to have that effect. So far as any intelligent purpose is accomplished, says the paper named, the letter might as well have remained unwritten.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 12.—A startling fact leaked out in the Haddock murder case at about midnight last night. It appears that while Attorney Wood and Mr. Hill were on Leavitt's trail and worming a confession from him Chief of Police Shanley and his subordinates had been zealously running down another important line of prosecution. Three weeks ago they succeeded in overhauling and placing under restraint an eye-witness of the murder who was in no way concerned. He is an outsider who happened to see the crowd walking down to where it was intended to meet and assault Haddock and fell in with it out of curiosity. He actually saw the assassination, and it is said will identify the guilty man. He has made a deposition now in possession of the city authorities setting forth the manner of the crime, and withholding, it is understood, the name of the perpetrator until the trial or the grand jury investigation occurs to corroborate his statements, which in the main agree with those of Leavitt.

The examination of Arensdorf and others was set for 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a large crowd of eager spectators was present. Arensdorf appeared and pleaded not guilty. The defendants all waived examination. Arensdorf was held in bonds of $2,000 to answer before the grand jury to the charge of conspiracy and in $25,000 to answer to the charge of murder. The bonds of George Lang, Henry Sherman, Paul Leader and Fred Munchrath, Jr., who are charged with conspiracy, were fixed at $5,000 each. All of the men gave bonds except Lang, who was remanded to jail in default of bail. The district court will meet on the 25th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago ball club has won the championship, defeating Detroit by three games.

Austin F. Pike, senator from New Hampshire, died Friday at Franklin Falls, at the age of 77.

The Illinois board of labor statistics has recommended the abolition of the contract system for convict labor.

The Detroit brewers have locked out five hundred employes, and have resolved to submit to no dictation from trades unions.

D. L. Yulee, a senator from Florida for three terms, withdrawing at the outbreak of the rebellion, died on Sunday in a hotel at New York.

John Arensdorf, of Sioux City, charged with the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock, secured a continuance by giving bond in $25,000.

Minister Jackson, on leaving the City of Mexico, was presented by the American colony with a handsome oil painting of the valley of Mexico.

T. J. Cluverius, who murdered Miss Fannie L. Morrison near the reservoir in Richmond, Virginia has been sentenced to be hanged December 10.

At thirteen different points along the Hudson river, between Catskill and Marlborough, ripe strawberries were gathered last week in the open field.

James Blount, a former member of the James and Younger gang in Missouri, was shot dead Monday at Leadville by a Frenchman whom he intended to murder.

N. M. Neeld, the Chicago defaulter, has engaged an attorney in Montreal. Mr. Burrage, assistant postmaster at Troy, New York, has fled to Canada, after stealing $31,700.

The most serious gale since the year now prevails at Galveston and New Orleans. The lake and shell roads at the latter city are inundated, and the Louisville and Nashville track can not be used.

The governor of Dakota estimates the railway construction in that territory for the year at eight hundred miles, and reports the population at 500,000. The assessment of property is $130,000,000.

At Thompson, Illinois, on Sunday afternoon, Sheriff T. S. Beach killed a thief named John Clark, who had fired at him three times with a self-cocking revolver. The officer was exonerated by the coroner's jury.

Jesse L. Williams, who died Saturday at Fort Wayne, was the father of the canal system in Ohio and Indiana, the surveyor of the Fort Wayne road, and a government director of the Union Pacific. His estate is valued at $1,000,000.

In the United States circuit court at Detroit, in the case of a citizen charged with bringing ship-carpenters across the river from Canada, Judge Brown sustained the constitutionality of the law prohibiting the importation of labor.

An amended charter has been filed in Kansas by the Chicago, Kansas and Western and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe roads, to build and operate fifty-two lines of railway, 7,274 miles in length, with a capital stock of $151,000,000.

The corpse of Patrick Wallace, lynched at Steelville, Missouri, lay all day on a plank in the court-house, with the noose still about the neck. His parents refused to receive the body, and it was buried on a desolate hill by the authorities.

A boat which Sunday afternoon put into St. John's, Newfoundland, left the steamer Anchoria on Friday, seventy miles off shore, with a broken shaft. The steamer Miranda was immediately dispatched to render assistance to the Anchoria.

Congressman Abram S. Hewitt was nominated for mayor by the Tammany hall county convention Monday. The nomination is something of a surprise to politicians, and is regarded by them as a clever stroke of policy on the part of the Tammany leaders, inasmuch as it will prevent Mayor Grace from gratifying his ambition for a third term.

Prof. John Collett, Indiana's distinguished geologist, says that a number of wells bored for gas or oil in different parts of northern Indiana and northwestern Ohio gave no indication of yielding anything before the earthquake, but since then many of them have begun giving out immense volumes of gas and considerable quantities of oil.

Ex-Speaker Randall is still quite weak. "I am much improved in health," he said to a reporter who called at his residence on Paoli Heights. "My only difficulty now," he added, "is in the use of my limbs, which are very weak. I have no thought of returning to Washington permanently until about the middle of November, when I shall go there with my family."

The disappearance of N. M. Neeld, one of the directors of the Chicago board of trade, who was managing partner of the packing firm of J. C. Ferguson & Co., led to the discovery that he had sunk a large amount in speculation and had issued bogus warehouse receipts estimated as high as $250,000. Neeld has fled to Canada, and the firm is regarded as ruined by his operations. The loss falls largely upon Chicago banks.

Mrs. U. S. Grant on Monday received from the publishers of the general's memoirs a check for $150,000, which represents the second payment to her by the firm of her share of the profits of the sales. The first payment amounted to $200,000. The publishers say that probably within a few months Mrs. Grant will receive $100,000 more. They think she will realize at least $500,000 on the work. A new edition of 15,000 sets has been recently issued.

The strike on the main line of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio among the brakemen is over. General Superintendent Shaler made a proposition to grant the men trip passes, pay for overtime, a call boy, and an additional man to coal up at Jamestown. The men on the main line accepted the terms. The same proposition will be made to the strikers at the Cleveland end of the road, but it is not known if they will accept or not, as they originally demanded an advance of 25 cents a day in the pay.

Although the late Vice President Hendricks left a will giving to his widow his entire estate, and making her the administrator, it seems probable that it will have to go through litigation. The Judge of the Circuit Court at Indianapolis has received a telegram from Ann Hendricks Pierce and others in New York, stating the heirs of Mrs. Jane T. Hendricks, the mother of the Vice President, protest against any further proceedings in the settlement of the estate until they have filed papers showing that they are entitled to one-third interest.

Judge Wallace, of the United States circuit court, rendered a decision recently of much importance to the taxpayers of New York directly, and to the entire country generally. Many millions of dollars are involved. About a year ago Receiver of Taxes George W. McLean levied a tax upon the shares of national banks. The banks, as representing the shareholders, resisted the demand of the receiver, and obtained an injunction restraining him from collecting the tax. The decision of Judge Wallace is made upon a motion of thirty-five of the banks to have the injunction made permanent. The motion for an injunction is denied.

Leavitt, who was arrested in Chicago on charge of being concerned in the murder of Rev. G. C. Haddock, of Sioux City, Iowa, has made a confession, saying that one John Arensdorf, foreman of the Franz Brewery and one of the stockholders in that concern, was the assassin. He says Arensdorf met the clergyman on the street on the night of Aug. 3 and held up his hand in front of Mr. Haddock's face. The latter took something from his pocket and struck Arensdorf, who thereupon drew a revolver and shot Haddock. Leavitt says he and several others, whom he names, witnessed the shooting, and that all ran away after the crime was committed. Several of those implicated are now under arrest, and warrants have been issued for the others.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Constitutional Amendment Necessary to Crush Out Mormon Polygamy in Utah.

William L. Maginnis, of Ohio, has been appointed chief justice of Wyoming.

Secretary Manning, apparently in excellent health, returned to Washington Tuesday evening.

The name of Brigadier General J. H. Potter, commanding the department of the Missouri, has been placed on the retired list, he having reached the age of 64 years.

Two of the guides who were present at the surrender of Geronimo state that the only condition was that the hostiles should be taken to Fort Bowie and not harmed by American or Mexican troops.

Statistics are published showing that the tobacco production of Germany is decreasing. The number of persons engaged in the cultivation of the plant has fallen off 12,000 this year as compared with 1885.

The export of breadstuffs for September were valued at $14,282,528, as against $9,007,713 for the same period in 1885; and for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1886, $119,828,599, as against $102,190,798 during 1885.

The third auditor of the treasury, in a letter to the governor of Indiana, charges that nearly $50,000 has been erroneously paid to citizens of that state on duplicate or altered war claims, and should be refunded.

Treasury department officials anticipate a steady and continuous demand for the new one and two dollar silver certificates, which if kept up for a year or so, will result in putting forty or fifty million dollars of them in circulation. If this amount is put out, thirty or forty millions of standard silver dollars now in circulation will be returned to the treasury vaults.

The president's back is up. He is indignant at the violations of his civil-service order of July, which forbade federal officials from taking any active part in politics, and he proposes to make some striking examples which will be a warning to the minor officials. "I think that those who will be selected for the sacrifice at first will be Delaney, United States district attorney in Wisconsin, the collector of internal revenue at Indianapolis, and the postmaster at New Orleans. This is the language of one of the civil-service commissioners, who is to be presumed to know what he is talking about.

The president has appointed Gen. John M. Corse postmaster of Boston. The general was one of the most distinguished officers of the federal army, and is a popular and most effective campaign orator. He was the hero of Alatoona pass, and is the officer to whom, when heavily pressed by a confederate force vastly greater than his own, Gen. Sherman signaled "Hold the fort, for I am coming." Gen. Corse did not respond, as the hymn has it, "by Thy grace I will," but something to the effect that he would hold it until hades became a skating rink. He held a federal office in Chicago under President Johnson.

Commissioner Colman writes to A. W. Cheever, secretary of the Massachusetts cattle commission, that there is no doubt that the disease among the cattle in certain Chicago distillery stables is contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The disease is prevalent in and around New York city, in several localities in New Jersey, among a limited number of herds in Pennsylvania and Delaware, quite extensively in Baltimore city and county, and in a few of the eastern border counties of Virginia. The department, he continues, is doing all it can to stamp out the disease, but is handicapped by the defective laws and small appropriation.

Governor Warren has submitted his annual report, showing the material development of Wyoming territory during the past fiscal year. The tide of immigration, he says, has been sensibly checked by the severe requirements of the general land office. As an evidence of the effect of department rulings in the matter of entries, he cites the fact that only two patents of 120 acres were received last year through the Wyoming land office, though the territory has 60,000,000 acres of government land. Attention is called to the poor mail facilities, it being stated that in 1870, when the population was 60 per cent less than it now is, mail facilities were as good as at present. The governor renews the recommendation of his former report that another judge be provided for the territory, and that the number of members of the legislature be increased.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner Sparks's annual report shows that the sales, entries, and selections of public lands under the various acts of congress amount to 20,291,86- acres. Indian lands, 1,133,735 acres; total, 22,124,168 acres, an increase over last year of 1,120,650 acres. The public surveys during the year embrace 2,252,626 acres. Of 5,097 cases of entries investigated, 1,168, embracing 175,000 acres, were cancelled as fraudulent, and 1,185, containing 22,000 acres, have been held for cancellation. There have been reported 555,000 unlawful inclosures, embracing 6,410,000 acres, and proceedings to compel removal of fences have been recommended in eighty-eight cases, and final decrees ordering removals obtained in thirteen cases. Agents report sixty-five inclosures removed from 1,374,862 acres, and forty-seven inclosures, covering 350,000 acres, removed without resort to the courts. In one case the amount of fencing was 130 miles. The total area from which fences in process are being removed is 2,712,920 acres, mostly in Colorado. There have been 1,177 cases of timber depredations reported, involving a value of $9,33,679, of which about $10,000 has been recovered.

GOV. WARREN MISTAKEN.

The complaint of Gov. Warren, of Wyoming, that the policy of the general land office had greatly retarded the emigration into and the development of his territory is not substantiated by the records, although it may appear so at first sight. The disposal of public lands in Wyoming were very small until 1883, when they became considerable, and in 1884 they were very large. There was a boom in 1884, which was not maintained so far as acreage went. The amount of land disposed of in 1885 was less than in 1884, and it was less in 1886 than in 1885. But this is not the whole story. The acreage disposed of in 1884 was 59,884, and the total entries were 2,923. The acreage disposed of in 1886 was 453,572, and the total entries were 3,512. In the latter year there were 589, or about one-fifth more entries than in 1884, which does not look as if the policy of the general land office was discouraging immigration. In 1884 each entry on an average represented a fraction less than 204 acres, in 1886 each entry represented on an average a fraction more than 129 acres. The figures show that while the policy of the general land office may have been discouraging to speculators and corporations taking land in large tracts, it was not discouraging to settlers.

THE CROP REPORT.

The report of the department of agriculture for October gives local estimates of the yield per acre of small grains, with the condition of corn, potatoes, and other late crops. The results corroborate the previous returns of wheat, confirming the expectations of a slight increase from the first records of thrashing, without making any very material addition to the crop aggregate. The average yield, upon an area of fully 7,0 0,000 acres, appears to be close to twelve and one-quarter bushels per acre, making the crop an average one of a series of years. The area actually harvested is now the principal object of exact determination. The result will vary little from a total crop of 100,000,000 bushels over the

[Continued on Page 8.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

RIGHT THIS WRONG.

THE INJUSTICE OF NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

More Citizens in the South Deprived of the Ballot Than There Are Who Vote. Unjust Preponderance of Congressmen From the South.

As the time approaches for another congressional election, it might be well to refer to an enormous wrong perpetrated yearly by the Democracy of the southern states. We refer to the disfranchisement of colored Republicans, and to bring the case more clearly to your minds, submit the following comparisons: The ratio of representation in the house of representatives is one member for every 151,912 of population. This under ordinary circumstances, would give each congressional district about 40,000 voters. Now take the southern states in which the colored population preponderates: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, and out of thirty-eight districts there are but five in which the total vote exceeds 20,000, none over 30,000 and five less than 10,000; Georgia having two districts with a total vote of but 8,000, one with 9,000, and one with 10,000. The average vote of these five states is 16,214, while the average of the northern states is 35,149.

Ohio has twenty-one congressmen, with a total vote of 780,011, while the states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida and Arkansas, with a combined vote of but 769,536, are represented by forty-five congressmen. Nebraska has three congressmen, with a total vote of 131,641. Georgia has ten congressmen, with a total vote of but 136,676. Maine has four congressmen, with a total vote of 142,312. Alabama has eight, with a total vote of but 141,365. New Hampshire has two congressmen, with a total vote of 84,126. South Carolina has seven, with a total vote of 90,779. The two congressmen from Colorado and Oregon represent a larger number of votes than the six congressmen from Louisiana, or the seven from South Carolina. Georgia has ten congressmen, with a total vote of 126,676. Minnesota, Nebraska and New Hampshire together have ten, with a total vote of 404,708.

Compare the states of Kansas and South Carolina, each represented by seven congressmen. The vote in South Carolina is 90,779, and in Kansas 260,772; with South Carolina's average Kansas would be represented by twenty congressmen. The five states above mentioned, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina are represented by thirty-eight congressmen with a total vote of 586,134.

Kansas, Nebraska, Maine, Colorado, Oregon, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Michigan and Connecticut together have thirty-eight congressman, with a total vote of 1,460,756; in other words it takes 874,622 more votes to elect thirty-eight congressmen in the above named northern states than in the south ern states. The Twelfth Ohio district, as it now exists, has a larger vote than four districts in Georgia, namely the Second, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth. With the exception of the Twenty-first, the vote in any three districts in Ohio exceeds the total vote in South Carolina.

The vote in the Twelfth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Ohio districts exceeds the total vote of South Carolina, Louisiana or Mississippi; taking more votes to elect three congressmen in Ohio than seven in South Carolina, six in Louisiana, or seven in Mississippi.

Ohio with Louisiana's average would be entitled to forty-four congressmen; with Mississippi's average to forty-five; with South Carolina's average to sixty, and with Georgia's average to sixty-one congressmen.

Look carefully at the following table, compiled from the last congressional election returns:

	No. of White Voters.	No. of Color'd Voters.	No. Who Voted.	No. who did not Vote.
Alabama	141,461	114,424	141 365	118,519
Georgia	177,967	145,471	126,676	1 4,762
Louisiana	105,810	107,977	108,649	114,138
Mississippi	105,254	130,.78	123,655	117,877
South Carolina	8 ,940	118,884	90,779	115,004
Total	6 3,592	619,013	585,134	65 ,230

Is there any significance in the fact that the number of colored voters is almost identical with the number of persons who did not vote? In Alabama the difference is less than 100, and the number of persons who did not vote exceeds the numbers who did vote by 70,156, and 656,290 voters in these five states were not allowed to designate by ballot their choice for representatives.

In 1882, in the Third Georgia district, the vote was as follows: Crisp 4,121, Harrall 329. A Democratic majority of 3,792 in a total vote of 4,450.

Every election but adds to the dangerous precedent which in the name of humanity and justice, should be stamped out and the electorial franchise of every voter "irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude," respected and honored by all.

The voters of the north must decide this all important issue, and do it by electing as representatives men who will have the courage to bring the subject before congress, and the wisdom to solve this perplexing problem, and wipe out the foulest plot on the record of American independence and freedom.

God Help the Nation.

Well might Hon. Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine, exclaim on hearing President Cleveland's sneering and cutting insults to old soldiers in his pension votoes:

"God help the nation whose chief executive can find no more fitting subject for his gibes than the battered wrecks of a great war from which he held aloof; the widows and the orphans of those who may sleep in unknown graves, but whose white foreheads have felt the kiss of angels."

The sons of veterans will not forget this at the election in November.

A Lie Nailed.

The statement in one or two Democratic papers with more regard for party advantage than respect for the truth, that the contract system has been reintroduced into the penitentiary by the Republican administration, is wholly false, and made without the remotest idea or scintilla of evidence on the part of its authors that it had any foundation in fact.

Do They Like Me at Home?

That eminent Democrat, John McBride, does not seem to be as popular at home in his Democratic county of Stark as he might be. In 1883 his majority as a candidate for the legislature was 1,053. In 1885 it dropped to 180. For some reason the people of his own county—900 of them—lost confidence in him. Yet they must know him.

General James S. Robinson.

JAMES S. ROBINSON.

The standard bearer of the Republican party in this campaign, Gen. James R. Robinson, was born on a farm near Mansfield and when quite young apprenticed himself to the printer's trade. Afterward he removed to Kenton December 31, 1845. In the following January, Mr. Robinson commenced the publication of the Kenton Republican. He remained in editorial charge of the Republican until 1864. In 1856 Mr. Robinson was elected chief clerk of the Ohio house of representatives. At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in company G, Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and was promoted to captain in October, promoted to be a major of the Eighty-second Ohio volunteers, and lieutenant colonel April, 1862. On August 29 of the following year he was promoted to the colonelcy. On December 12, 1864, "Colonel" Robinson was brevegted brigadier general, and was appointed on January 2 of the following year brigadier general United States volunteers. Among the many engagements and hard-fought battles participated in by Gen. Robinson were Rich Mountain, Chancellorsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Bentonville, the second Bull Run and Gettysburg, in which engagement he was severely wounded in the left side, and from the effects of which he is still a great sufferer. On May 13, 1865, he was made a brevet general. He returned to Ohio at the close of the war and was a farmer until called into the public service. He was appointed railroad commissioner in 1880, and a few months later was elected congressman from the Ninth district to the Forty-seventh congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-eighth congress. In 1884 he was elected secretary of state and has filled the position with the highest credit, and has saved the state a great deal of money by his econonomical administration. He received the deserved compliment of a renomination by acclamation by the state Republican convention. Gen. Robinson was always a workingman and always earned enough by his own endeavors to support himself and family confortably.

Election Laws for Distribution.

The following joint resolution was adopted by the legislature May 14, 1886:

"RESOLVED, By the general assembly of the state of Ohio, that the secretary of state be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the election laws now in force in this state to be compiled and published in pamphlet form, with such notes, explanations, forms and instructions as in his opinion may be necessary; and that he cause the same, when published, to be distributed through the several county clerks, in sufficient numbers to supply ten copies to each member of the legislature, and one copy to each of the several judges and clerks of elections in this state; and that the same be so distributed on or before October 1, 1886.

Judges and clerks of elections see that you get these pamphlets from the county clerk.

Governor Foraker's Masterpiece.

Governor Foraker's Columbus speech had a wide circulation and is the subject of talk all over the state. So clear, terse and terrible arraignment of the fraud, force, crookedness and inhuman barbarity which have characterized the Democratic administration and bosses in Ohio, has never before been made, and it excited the anger of the Democratic politicians while it set the rank and file to thinking and considering the kind of men and records they are called on to support and endorse if they vote the Democratic ticket.

Professional Prohibition Principles.

The Prohibitionists and Democrats have united forces throughout the state, and Dr. A. B. Leonard, the Prohibition leader, said at Canton: "IF WE CAN'T ELECT OUR MEN, WE CAN KEEP THE REPUBLICANS FROM ELECTING THEIRS."

Urban H. Hester.

Urban H. Hester, the Republican nominee for clerk of the supreme court, was born October 8, 1846, near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, and consequently is now about forty years old. The son of a farmer, he lived with his parents on the farm, alternately attending the schools of the place and performing farm labor, until 1868, when he, with the family, moved to Van Wert county, where he has resided ever since. His education was received in the district schools of Clinton county and the high school of the Van Wert Union schools. For a time he was engaged in teaching; then, for eight years, he was a photographer at Van Wert. In 1880 he was nominated by the Republican party as a candidate for clerk of the courts of his county, and was elected at the October election, 1880. He has given assiduous personal attention to the office ever since that time, having been re-elected in October, 1886. He is a conscientious and consistent Republican, and has been active politically—having been actively engaged in his own county, and having served two years as a member of the Republican state central committee. In all this he has borne himself in such a manner as to receive the admiration of his party friends and, at least, command the respect of his political opponents.

STRIKING CONTRASTS.

Presented in the Inaction of President Cleveland and the Prompt Course of Governor Foraker and President Grant.

Cleveland, the Democratic president, has shown himself heartless not only in his treatment of Union soldiers, but in every case of suffering that would appeal to the heart of a man of any feeling. Regarding his neglect of the citizens of Charleston after the terrible earthquake, had rendered hundreds homeless, a prominent citizen of Charleston said:

"I don't know what to make of Cleveland. Here is a city absolutely destroyed—a city which may be considered one of the brightest gems in his diadem, royally speaking, absolutely prostrated and the president never lays down his fishing rod a moment to say a word of sympathy. The least he might have done would have been to issue a proclamation expressing his sympathy for the city and calling upon the people. If he had done his duty he would have left off fishing and visited Charleston. His presence here would have done more to cheer the people than anything else. Or he might have returned to Washington for a day or two and found out what might have been done to help Charleston.

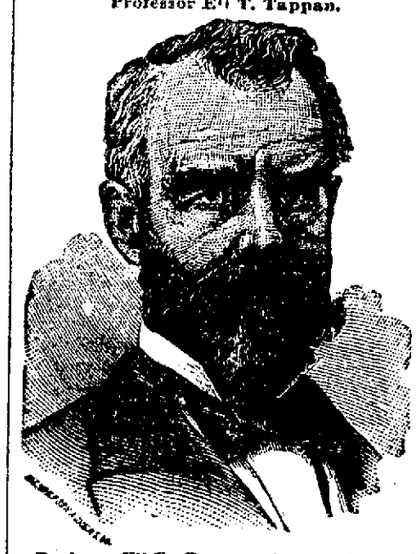
"King Alfonso visited his subjects when an earthquake visited them, and King Humbert went into the cholera hospitals of Italy. Queen Victoria telegraphed her sympathies to the people of America on this trouble; but President Cleveland seems to know nothing about the earthquake in Charleston. It is reserved for a Democrat president of the United States, elected by southern votes, to ignore the greatest calamity that has ever befallen the south and to enjoy himself catching trout, while thousands of his fellow-citizens in Charleston are standing on the verge of eternity and have lost all they have in the world."

In striking contrast with this was the action of our own gallant Governor Foraker, concerning which the Chicago Inter-Ocean says:

"Governor Foraker, of Ohio, don't stand around and yell for scissors to cut red tape when the people of Charleston are suffering for shelter. The Washington administration acted like great boobies. The idea that the United States government could furnish but 'seventy-five shelter tents' is ridiculous. Governor Foraker sent 800 by express and if he were to meet with trouble and have to pay for the tents he has shipped, the people of the whole country would make up the amount in nickel subscriptions. They like just such pluck and decision."

While Chicago was yet burning Gen. Sheridan ordered all the tents available and 100,000 government rations sent at once. His action was at once approved at headquarters. President Grant attended the relief meeting at Washington, and gave $1,000, and telegraphed Boston, where a fund was being raised to give him a public reception, asking those having the matter in hand to add the money to the Chicago relief fund.

Professor Eli T. Tappan.



Professor Eli T. Tappan, the nominee of the Republican party for school commissioner is a native of Ohio. He studied law at Steubenville with Edwin M. Stanton, and after a brief practice began his work as a teacher in the common schools of that city.

He afterward taught in Cincinnati, and at the Ohio university. In 1860 he accepted the presidency of Kenyon College. He has had twenty-five years experience as teacher. As an instructor in teachers' institutes and a lecturer on education, he has worked in nearly half the counties of the state. He has served as county school examiner, and was a member of the state board of school examiners appointed in Ohio. He has been, and is now an active member of teachers' associations, county, state and national, and has been president both of the Ohio State association and of the National Educational association. He is a student of practical problems and a careful observer, and has had large experience both in schools and colleges. He is a fluent speaker and a courteous gentleman.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANE.

BY JOHN R. SARCHET, CAMBRIDGE, O.

The Democratic party is a party of reform,
They would "Turn all the rascals out!"
'Twas shouted through the land by Mossbacks and Kids,
But the time hasn't come for the rout.
There was "Too much money in the vaults," said they,
And they wanted a general divide;
They counted in Hoadly, got the penitentiary
And they set up a howling hide.

CHORUS.

When a black man dies, skin him, skin him,
When a white man dies, skin him all the same.
When an Irishman dies, skin him, skin him.
Then you have the material for a Democratic cane.

When the boys got in their appetite was strong.
They'd been starving for a long, long while.
And began to feel around just to see what was lost;
In good, Democratic style.
They furnished their homes, replenished their store
With articles to gratify pride:
Only fixtures remained inside the big iron door,
And the factory for tanning hide.

CHORUS.

The Democratic party was always fond—
Doesn't suit vain the senses to smell:
They can skin black and white and foreigners, too,
And the treasury as well.
In the City of Columbus, when the votes were counted out
And the Democratic tickets were short,
They skinned the honest voters, raised a 2 to a 5,
Through the pen—their general resort.

CHORUS.

A cane is a very indispensible thing
To a man in declining years;
It helps to brace up his tottering form
Passin through the vale of tears.
When a party is on its last legs
And out of very little remains,
As a last resort, it is not very strange,
That they want their little Democratic canes.

LET every voter remember that a vote for the Democratic ticket this fall will be a vote in endorsement of fraud, forgery, perjury, bribery, usurpation and intimidation, and against purity, honesty, integrity and increasing vigilance in the exposure and punishment of crime.

Communicated.

A significant and hopeful feature of the Republican campaign is the active and widespread interest which the young men and young voters of the state are taking in it. Every mail received at headquarters in Columbus is freighted with letters from young men asking for political information and proffering their time and services to the committee. The movement of young men in behalf of the Republican party and in the interest of Republican success amounts in degree and enthusiasm to a great and popular uprising.

Reports from the chairmen of local and county committees warrant the belief that as many as 80 per cent. of the young men who are to vote for the first time in November next will vote the Republican ticket.

This is not strange. The young men who attain their majority this decade are the heirs of the heroes of the rebellion. They were born in the tumultuous times of war, and their parents were patriots. They breathed and grew up in an atmosphere of patriotism and Republicanism.

The stories they heard in childhood were not the sentimental fairy tale of Anderson, but the strong, pathetic narratives of a war the memory of which was fresh and warm and palpitating. So the son, whose father fell on the field of battle, fighting for the unity and perpetuity of his country, will not become a Democrat.

The boy, whose father walks on a wooden leg, will never vote the Democratic ticket because he will know that every man who fired a shot at his father, that every man who thrust a bayonet into a Union soldier was a Democrat. And he will remember that every northern man who was in secret sympathy with the outspoken rebels who shot his parent, was a Democrat.

There is a great organization in this state and in this country called the Grand Army of the Republic, and there is another organization called the Sons of Veterans. They are not political in their methods or purposes, but the sons of the veterans are young men of ideas and energy. They read history, and they see it spread before them in instructive object lessons at reunions, at encampments and in memorial services when the graves of the dead heroes are covered with flowers.

Patriotism is the lesson which all this teaches, and every young man who has good sense knows that the place to look for patriotic associations is not in the Democratic camp. The present intentions of that party may be good enough if any one is smart enough to find what its principles are, but parties, like men, have to be judged by what they do and by what they have done. There is not a great deal in the recorded history of the Democratic party to inspire confidence and faith in it. They have had possession of the national administration for nearly two years. Is the country any better by reason of the Democratic control at Washington? Are wages higher; is credit firmer; s money more abundant? We think not. The promise of Hendricks in his campaign speeches of 1884, was that the surplus in the treasury should be put into circulation, yet Cleveland put into his pocket the resolution providing for the distribution of the enormous surplus. Have the mistakes and painful fiascos of Secretary Bayard augmented the dignity and strength of our government abroad? There is not an honest Democrat who is not ashamed of him and ashamed of Garland for his corrupt transactions in telephone stock.

Young men of intelligence will see that history is repeating itself. The Democratic party is the party of unwise policies, and uninterrupted blunders. It tried to assassinate the government in 1861; now it is trying to make it ridiculous, or what is worse, it is doing so without trying.

In this state the Democratic party has done nothing to win the confidence, fire the enthusiasm or command the respect of young men.

Peace has its traitors as well as war. The men who stuff ballot boxes, alter tally sheets, forge returns, and vote fraudulently are the most dangerous foes and traitors to a free government. They strike at the very foundation and root of its life. No republic can live if the ballot be frequently corrupted. The Democratic party of Ohio is committed to illegal voting, forged returns and partisan decisions by the judiciary.

What young man is going to cast his first vote for the party that sought to carry the legislature by the practice of gross and brazen frauds in Cincinnati and Columbus that disgraced the good people and good name of our state?

Where is that young man who has self-respect and good sense who will cast his first vote for the party that countenances and indorses outrages that bring a blush of honest shame to every patriotic citizen in the country?

What young man will support a party that makes his state a by-word, a mockery and a synonym for all that is impure in politics from one end of the land to the other?

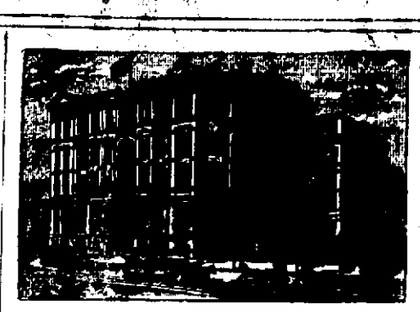
The young men of this state are too decent, too well informed, too patriotic, to vote the Democratic ticket. They are coming into the Republican party. They started last year in vast numbers under the magnetic influence and leadership of Governor Foraker. They recognize him as the typical young Republican of the country and they are glad to be enlisted with him. Another indication of the growing interest of young men in the Republican party is the increased number and importance of Republican clubs. The organization of a state league with a young man, Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, at its head, has done much to give force and direction to the great movement of young men to the ranks of the Republican party, which was happily started by Governor Foraker last year, and which has been continued in a large degree by the strength, ability and success of his administration. The strength of the Republican party is in the young men of the country and fortunately it possesses a vast majority of them.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN.

Which Shall Be Endorsed.

A vote for the Democratic ticket this fall is a vote to endorse Dan. Dalton and his theory that no one has a right to prevent a county clerk from counting election returns known to be forged, and in case one of his party friends has not enough votes to elect, to add 200 as Dalton did in the case of Brashears. It is a vote in the endorsement of the new idea that courts, legislators, officers of the law, and citizens generally must bend the knee and bow the head to the forger's dastard work, and with loud voice and unctious smile commend the victory over honesty, secured by criminality, and upheld by pliant tools of crime.

Bah! away with such theories ere Ohio's name forever is disgraced. Blot out the foul accursed blotch upon the escutcheon of the commonwealth, and vote to consign to eternal oblivion the foul crew which has engineered the Democratic party until it to-day stands as the endorsar of fraud, force and forgery as election methods. Honest Democrats join with us in the noble work, and teach your party leaders that the masses will not longer brook dictation and leadership from supporters of crime. In doing this you will aid not only in rebuking criminal election frauds, but in purifying your own party for future use.



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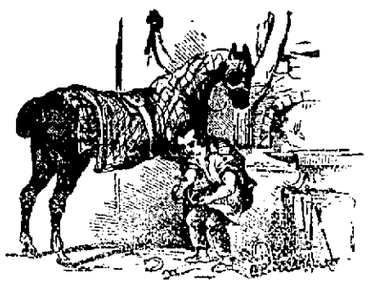

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E. ½ of lots No. 25, 26 and 27 Edwin street.
W. ½ of lots No. 45 and 46, with houses, Edwin street.
Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 58, Edwin street.
W. ½ of lots No. 47 and 48 Dwight street.
A large lot fronting on West Main street.

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

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Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

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WEST MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO

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MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
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Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

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GRAEFENBERG PILLS

For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion. Mild but effective.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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OFFICE:—328 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. D. MILLER & SONS, Manufacturers of High Test Oils, for export and home consumption. Would call public attention to our brand,
WATER WHITE OLEINE, 150 TEST.
Warranted none better. Gasoline for stoves and gas machines, 74, 86, 87, 88 and 90 gravities. Lubricating oils. Staves and heading wanted. 8y

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INTELLIGENCE OF THE APES.

Anecdotes of Monkeys — Gorilla and Orang—A Degree of Reason.

The great man-like apes, as well as some of the inferior four-handed brutes, possess intelligence of an order that is higher than that displayed by the dog or elephant. Thus, it is related of one of the long-tailed American monkeys, that, having cut himself once with a sharp tool, he would not touch it again, or would handle it with the greatest caution. Lumps of sugar were often given him wrapped in paper, but sometimes a live wasp was put into the package. After this he always first held the package to his ear before opening it in order to detect any movement within. An old pig-tailed baboon, in captivity had a habit of adopting small cats and dogs, which she carried about. One of her pets, a small kitten, scratched this creature on one occasion. She seemed much astonished and immediately examined the kitten's feet, and without more ado bit off the claws. In both these instances there was a shaping of actions in accordance with new and strange experience which must have been the result of some sort of reasoning process similar to what we ourselves are conscious of performing. They could not have been the outcome of instinct, for that is the product of the experience of the species.

The larger apes, the gibbons, chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangs, show this same ability to adapt means to ends, and at the same time show affection, sorrow, compassion for a fellow being in distress, and sometimes a consciousness of having done wrong. In the shape of the brain these men-like apes approach more closely to man than any other of the brute creation. It must never be forgotten, however, that although in general shape and in the arrangement of the elevations and furrows upon the surface, so far as they go, there is this striking resemblance, yet in size and weight their brains are widely separated from that of man.

The heaviest brain belonging to one of these creatures as yet examined has been found only one-half the weight of the smallest healthy human brain, although the weight of the entire body of a full-grown male gorilla is nearly double that of an average man. Again, that of the orang seems to be of a higher type than that of the others, still each of them has some one characteristic that makes it resemble that of men more than does that of either of the others. There is a vast difference between individual monkeys regarding the amount of intelligence they are capable of developing under training. This difference seems to lie in the degree each is capable of fixing his attention. If the attention is easily distracted there is little hope of teaching him anything. Their tendency to imitate is another large factor in teaching them new muscular actions. The orang has been observed to display wonderful aptness in overcoming difficulties. In fact, it is difficult to deny them the possession of some degree of reason. One of them wishing to open a door, his keeper gave him a bunch of fifteen keys; the ape tried them in turn until he found the one he wanted.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

The "Ginger Beer" Plant.

There is a practically unknown world the other side the microscope—a "wonderland" even more wonderful than Alice found "Through the Looking-Glass." Among the most useful and important of the discoveries to be therein made are those which will be found in studying the life-histories of the organisms which are familiarly typified by brewer's yeast. Little, for example, is yet definitely known about the fungus called the "ginger-beer plant." It is a cellular vegetable body similar to some other low forms of fungi, such as the yeast and vinegar plants, but apparently distinct from them. It is regarded as an immature form of some species which, when placed in the sugar and water mixture usually employed in the manufacture of ginger beer, is under unnatural conditions and cannot develop its normal characters. It has been thought that ground ginger is beneficial to the growth of the fungus, which then decomposes the sugar more rapidly. It grows best in a rather warm place and not exposed to too much light.

The vinegar plant will form naturally if a mixture of sugar and water be placed in large jugs covered with pieces of muslin and stood in a place exposed to the sun. It is probable that the real agent, even when the vinegar plant (Mycoderma aceti) is present, is the Bacterium aceti of Zopf, while the ginger-beer plant is the Saccharomyces mycoderma, which is found in one or other of its forms on fermented fluids, sauerkraut, fruit-juices, and beer and wine. This fungus has several names and many forms, though the mold is distinguished from the true yeast fungus. The so-called "ginger-beer plant" probably consists of more than one ferment—perhaps S. mycoderma, associated with low yeast, S. cerevisiæ, and some bacilli such as B. Ulna and subtilis, with Pasteur's mucor ferment, a submerged vegetating form of Mucor racemosus. Although the bacteria and yeast fungi have been worked up considerably of late years, there is abundant opportunity for those who can afford the requisite optical appliances, and possess also patience and perseverance.—Chicago News.

Senator Gorman's Nutmeg.

Senator Gorman was in the city looking after certain department matters which he desired to arrange preparatory to going away on his summer vacation. Mr. Gorman tells the following story on himself: For many years he has been a sufferer from regular attacks of neuralgia. On some occasions he has been confined to his home a day or two, so intense was the pain. An old lady friend once called upon him while he was suffering from one of his attacks. She displayed so much sympathy that she almost forgot to name the request she had to make—but she hid not. Upon learning that the senator was troubled with neuralgia she volunteered to give him an infallible remedy, provided he would promise not to laugh at her or accuse her of being a believer in conjuration, spells, etc. The senator, in a good-natured way, informed her that he was under treatment of an eminent physician who sometimes afforded him temporary relief. The old lady finally prevailed upon the senator to give her remedy a fair trial, whereupon she suggested that he should get an ordinary nutmeg, such as is used in cooking, drill a hole through it, attach it to a piece of string or ribbon, and wear it around his neck continually.

The senator while suffering one day, determined to give the nutmeg remedy a trial. He followed the old lady's directions, and in a few hours felt greatly relieved. He has worn the nutmeg ever since and is seldom troubled with neuralgia. He has consulted several physicians on the subject, and they state that the nutmeg possesses certain virtues which may have effect on neuralgic pains.—Baltimore Sun.

AGRICULTURAL.

Twenty-two thousand tons of broom corn were raised in the United States this year, off of one hundred and forty-four thousand acres.

The receipts of wheat at Duluth for the five weeks ended October 1 aggregated 6,369,000 bushels, or nearly half as much as was received during the whole of last year.

The first conviction under the Ohio bogus butter law, was that of Sidney Close, a Cleveland grocer, who was fined fifty dollars and costs for dealing in imitation butter without keeping posted in a conspicuous place in his store the words "Butterine sold here," as provided in section six of the statute.

Indian corn is the most important of all crops grown in the United States In 1884 when all grain crops were unusually large, 65,729,583 acres sown to wheat, oats, barley and rye, yielded 1,186,236,000 bushels, valued at $537,024,940. 69,683,780 acres were planted to corn, yielding 1,705,528,000 bushels, valued at $640,735,560—$103,710,620 more in value than all all other grains. The Illinois State Board of Agriculture have arranged for for a grand national corn show, to be held at Chicago, in connection with the Fat Stock show, Nov. 8 and 9, at which over one hundred premiums will be awarded on exhibits of corn.

The following from a discussion at a meeting of the Elmira Farmers' Club on the best mode of cultivating potatoes should receive the attention of our farmers: "The best crop of potatoes ever raised by a member of the club was from a field plowed eight times during the growing season, the last work being a thorough hoeing and hilling. Years ago on his Hornby farm, Major Dickinson gave great attention to potatoes, his average crop running into thousands of bushels, and his practice was to continue cultivation during the driest season in midsummer. Sometimes he planted forty acres or more, and his men would be busy during summer drouths plowing those potatoes, even with the subsoil plow, putting it down deep. It may not always be necessary to plow deep, but it is absolutely essential that the land be well stirred and that surface cultivation be complete. I have plowed deep between the rows after blossoms had appeared, and I never had a suspicion that the crop was damaged by such work On the contrary, I am satisfied that tillage added to yield."

Raising heifers sounds well in theory, but breeding cattle is a separate art from dairying, and unless followed with great judgment is a losing business, as not every heifer raised becomes a first-class milk cow. The best plan is to buy heifers heavy with their first calves—called "springers," and in this there is much more room for judgment and skill in making these selections than most men are willing to admit. The mistake usually made is in being misled by a fancy for certain shapes, colors and fashionable points, to the neglect of others relating immediately to the usefulness of the matured cow. The first point to consider is that the heifer is strong, with a deep flank, indicating constitutional vigor; then see that her teats are large and wide apart. Viewed from behind the twist should be open and wide, with her rudimentary udder well displayed and teats far apart. As secondary and fancy points, a slim neck, and long head with small horns are good features. Above all things, avoid those heifers that show very small rudimentary teats, or those with large ones set close together. Such a heifer can never make a first-class cow. There are enough risks to run before securing a good one, without starting out with those that never can improve. Even the best of pedigrees cannot make a good cow out of a heifer with a deformed udder. Those who have studied Guenon's method, while they do not rely upon it to the exclusion of other points, find it a great aid, and feel that they cannot ignore the escutcheon.—*American Agriculturist.*

☐T. C. Jones, chairman of the State Live Stock Commission, has issued the following circular: "The unnecessary alarm caused by the false reports published by several of the great dailies of the city in regard to the existence of contagious pleuro pneumonia in a herd of cattle recently shipped from Chicago to a farm near Akron, was put at rest by a thorough examination of living and dead animals, made by our chief veterinarian, Dr. J. S. Butler, and Dr. Fair, of Cleveland, our consulting veterinarian at that point, which resulted in the judgment, announced without any hesitation or doubt, that the malady was anthrax fever, not pleuro-pneumonia. The disease is somewhat analogous to the malady that old settlers were familiar with, known as the 'bloody murrain,' and of similar origin, caused by bad water, and prevailing in some localities as an epidemic (epizootic). These cattle were purchased at Chicago, and one report states that they came from Iowa. It is a dangerous business for breeders and graziers to go abroad for stock, as is the custom with many. It is by this means that such contagious diseases as hog cholera, foot and mouth diseases, glanders in horses, and the greatly dreaded lung plague in cattle have been spread in the great stock growing countries of the world. An enormous amount of mischief results from the publication of these false reports, and we appeal to the managers of newspapers everywhere to refrain from giving currency to any reports of outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia that have not official sanction, as it is the purpose of this commission to promptly investigate every case and communicate the result to the public."

PILES

Cured Without Expense or Pain.

In order to introduce the remedy, I will send to any address in the U. S. or Canada, **prepaid,** for **One Dollar,** the never failing **Sioux Indian Pile Remedy,** together with Indian receipts, Treatise, etc. This remedy was procured at a considerable expense from a Sioux Indian Chief, and has been extensively used by Military Physicians at the different posts on the frontier and was never known to fail to effect a permanent cure. Do not suffer longer or undergo painful surgical operations, but forward amount for remedy and instructions, and cure yourself. Address,

WM. GROPENGIESER, Prop.,
CLIFTON, DAKOTA.
15-fr

The First Keen Twinge.

As the season advances, the pains and aches by which rheumatism makes itself known, are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rheumatism—we doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But the thousands benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urging others who suffer from the rheumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.

WORDS OF WISDOM

From the Mouth of a Student and a Philosopher.

(Grand Master Powderly.)

"A reduction of the hours of labor is a necessity, * * but the change must be gradual and such as will not inflict injury upon either employer or workmen.

"The machine must become the slave of man, instead of keeping the man in attendance on and subordinate to the machine.

"Having prohibited the labor of children under fifteen years of age in factories, workshops and mines, it should be part of the duty of every assembly to ascertain the number of children who do not attend school in its vicinity, learn what the causes are, and take steps to have them attend school. The sword may strike the shackles from the limbs of the slave, but it is education and organization that make him a free man. He is still a slave whose limbs alone have been freed.

"If the management of the large or small concerns now in operation in this country were turned over to us to day we would but run them in the ground, for we lack the business training necessary to successfully operate them. Our vanity may prevent us from acknowledging this to be true, but we can not deny it. It is through no fault of ours that it is true, but if it continues it will be our fault.

"If the representatives of the Trades Unions and of our order come together, and both are sincere in their devotion to their respective organizations, an honest and satisfactory solution of every difficulty can be arrived at.

A Swindle.

We are forced to conclude that the Deuber Lottery affair that occurred on the Fair Grounds on last Friday was a fraud and catch-penny arrangement unworthy the object of the same, and anything but creditable. Nearly, if not quite every dollar that was paid for tickets, was obtained by misrepresentation and false statements as to the prizes offered and the value to be given for tickets. It was said by the managers of the same that ticket holders would receive an article of more value than the price of a ticket, and it was argued that for this reason it was not a lottery and not a gambling affair, when as a matter of fact there were but few prizes worth more than a dollar, and hundreds and even thousands that were not worth more than a nickle. It transpires that a large proportion of the tickets drew a lead pencil, or a book or pair of socks, of less value than five cents.

It is a singular happening also, that every prize of any value should be drawn by citizens of Canton, and we are credibly informed that holders of tickets who presented them on Monday or Tuesday of this week were handed lead pencils—being told that that was the article drawn, and also when at the same time there were articles of much more value than a lead pencil The whole thing seems to have been worked on the principles of a "skin game."—*Minerva News.*

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of Discovery, he was well and gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Z. T. Baltzly's. 2

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly 4-y-1

A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City. oct30-1y

IMPOTENCY in Man or Woman cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE is the great remedy for women and children. 128 doses for $1.00. Sold by druggists.

REV. E. J. WHITNEY, of Clarkson, N. Y., says Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for Female Weakness, stands without a rival. Sold by druggists.

WANTED. A case of Female Weakness, General Debility or Nervous Exhaustion that Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will not cure. Sold by druggists.

THAT FEEBLE WIFE, Mother, Daughter or Sister can be made the picture of health, with clear, rosy complexion by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

—J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and $1.25 Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45tf

ANovel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remainmg $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier* 29y

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest,

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7 a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or kingly comfort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect Oct. 3, 1886.

GOING NORTH.				STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
No. 9. Cleveland Express	No. 27. Night Express.	No. 3. Fast Mail.			No. 2. Fast Mail.	No. 28. Night Express.	No. 4. Orrville Express.
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		Ar U. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
11 30	6 20	5 05		...Cleveland...	7 40	8 00	2 20
11 16	6 06	4 51		" Euclid av	7 51	8 14	2 35
11 04	5 50	4 35		" Newburg..	8 09	8 29	2 48
10 30	5 20	4 05		.....Hudson.....	8 40	9 00	3 25
10 13	5 02	3 48		uyahoga Falls	8 57	9 17	3 48
10 00	4 50	2 35		....Akron.....	9 12	9 30	4 00
9 23	4 14	3 02		.....Warwick	9 47	10 03	4 33
9 00	3 55	2 45		le...Orrville ...ar	9 57	10 22	4 55
A. M.							P. M.
No. 5							No. 6
P. M.							A. M.
2 25	3 45	2 40		ar. .Orrville ...le	10 02	10 27	10 55
1 35	2 58	2 04		...Millersburg...	10 40	11 20	11 51
12 17	1 39	1 08		.....Gambier.....	11 33	12 36	1 26
12 03	1 28	12 58		...Mt. Vernon...	11 46	12 49	1 57
11 17	12 56	12 31		...Centerburg....	12 09	1 18	2 26
10 51	12 34			.....Sunbury		1 41	2 46
10 35	12 15	11 55		...Westerville...	12 46	2 01	3 05
10 10	11 50	11 30		lv Columbus ar	1 10	2 3	3 30
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
10 00	11 35	11 10		ar Columbus lv	1 30	2 55	3 50
8 15	9 00	9 33		.....Xenia.....	3 20	4 55	5 30
6 35	8 36	8 14		..... oveland.....	4 40	6 16	6 49
5 30	7 45	7 25		lv Cincinnati ar	5 30	7 10	7 35
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	11 20	11 10		ar Columbus lv	.....	5 40	5 55
.....	9 00	9 43		.....Urbana.....	.....	7 01	5 20
.....	9 04	8 55		.....Piqua.....	.....	7 46	6 04
.....	7 30	7 05		...Richmond.....	.....	9 40	8 00
.....	4 55	4 30		...Indianapolis..	.....	12 0	10 20
.....	2 33	1 51		...Terre Haute..	.....	2 18	1 42
.....	12 2	11 25		....Effingham....	.....	4 15	3 19
.....	11 22	10 28		...Vandalia.....	.....	5 08	4 48
.....	9 00	8 00		lv St Louis ar	.....	7 30	7 00
.....	A. M.	P. M.			.....	P. M.	A. M.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Ganu and Columbus accommodations, leave Ganu at 6:00 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 8:10 a. m; leaving Columbus at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Ganu at 7:10 p. m.

Train 9 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Train 4 (Orrville Express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 3 for Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 2, 3, 5 and 6 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains for all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address

E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect June, 1886.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 29 a. m
No 10	"	10 56 p. m
No. 6	Daily except Sunday	3 32 p. m
No. 4	" "	9 25 "
Local Freight	" "	11 28 a. m

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	4 14 a. m
No. 9	Daily	10 24 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	1 85 p. m
No 3	Daily	5 52 "
Local Freight		7 05 a. m

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‖Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

JAMES McCREA,
Manager.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect May 30, 1886, until further notice

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55AM	3 45PM		4 00AM
Sheffield	7 05	3 55		4 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05		4 30
Patterson	7 26	4 15		4 45
Grafton lv	7 40	4 30		5 30
Cleveland	7 00	4 00		8 00AM
Grafton lv	8 05	5 05		5 30
Belden	8 15	5 15		5 45
Eharte	8 24	5 23		6 00
York	8 32	5 31		6 15
Medina	8 39	5 38		7 00
Chippewa Lake	8 48	5 47		7 15
Seville	9 08	6 08		7 50
Sterling	9 15	6 15		8 15
Easton	9 29	6 26		9 00
Silver Creek				
Warwick	9 40	6 36		9 40
Canal Fulton	9 48	6 45		10 00
Pauls	9 56	6 51		10 20
Massillon	10 07	7 05	5 60AM	11 00
Navarre	10 21	7 20	6 05	11 50
Justus	10 26	7 30	6 11	12 00
Beach City	10 34	7 38	6 20	12 10PM
Strasburgh	0 45	7 49	6 32	12 35
Canal Dover	10 56	8 11	6 41	1 09
New Philadel	11 05	8 10	6 53	1 30
Goshen		8 15	6 9	1 45
Tuscarawas	11 15	8 20	7 05	2 08
Urichville ar	11 33	8 30	7 16	
" lv	11 47		7 15	2 45
Newport	11 55		7 25	3 00
Stillwater	12 05PM		7 35	3 30
Tippecanoe	12 15		7 45	3 55
Freeport	12 30		8 02	4 30
Butler	12 40		8 12	4 55
Clevenger			8 20	5 20
Holloway	12 50		8 22	5 35
Flushing	1 00		8 33	5 55
Lafferty	1 11		8 41	6 30
Bruce	1 18		8 52	6 15
Fairpoint	1 28		9 02	7 05
Maynard	1 38		9 13	7 25
Kidds	1 14		9 20	7 40
Barton	1 50		9 25	7 50
Pasco	2 00		9 35	8 05
Bridgeport	2 15		9 50	8 30

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Lv. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport		11 25am	4 05pm	4 00am
Pasco		11 40	4 20	4 20
Barton		11 50	4 30	4 35
Kidds		11 54	4 35	4 45
Maynard		12 00	4 41	5 00
Fairpoint		12 10pm	4 52	5 20
Bruce		12 19	5 02	5 35
Lafferty		12 27	5 10	5 50
Flushing		12 38	5 22	6 10
Holloway		12 50	5 35	6 35
Clevenger			5 38	6 10
Butler		1 00	5 46	6 55
Freeport		1 10	5 56	7 15
Tippecanoe		1 25	6 12	7 45
Stillwater		1 35	6 23	8 10
Newport		1 45	6 33	8 15
Uhrichsville	5 00 AM	2 00	6 48	8 45
Tuscaraw's	5 08	2 08	6 52	9 00
Goshen	5 14		6 58	9 10
New Phila	5 20	2 18	7 05	9 25
C Dover	5 30	2 27	7 14	10 00
Strasburg	5 42	2 39	7 24	10 45
Beach City	5 52	2 50	7 38	11 10
Justus	6 00	2 58	7 46	11 25
Navarre	6 05	3 03	7 50	11 50
Massillon	6 20	3 16	8 05	12 45p
Pauls	6 32	3 29		1 15
C Fulton	6 40	3 37		1 25
Warwick	6 48	3 45		2 05
Easton	6 59	3 56		2 30
Sterling	7 14	4 10		3 10
Seville	7 21	4 17		3 30
Chippewa L	7 45	4 37		3 55
Medina	7 52	4 47		5 38
York	7 59	4 55		5 55
Eharte	8 06	5 05		6 25
Belden	8 16	5 15		6 10
ar Grafton	8 25	5 25		7 20
Cleveland	9 30am	6 30		10 30am
le Grafton	8 25	5 35		7 20
Patterson	8 47	5 46		7 35
Elyria	9 00	5 55		7 50
Sheffield	9 10	6 05		15
Lorain	9 20	6 15pm		8 30

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C., C. & I. Ry, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A. & G. W. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

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At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA.

To take effect June 14, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 1
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	12 30	4 45	.....
Fremont	9 07	1 47	6 02	.....
Clyde	9 24	2 03	6 18	.....
Bellevue	9 38	2 18	6 32	.....
Monroeville	9 57	2 32	7 01	1 35
Norwalk Ar	10 8	2 45	7 12	1 50
" Lv	10 13	2 50	7 12	1 50
Clarksfield	10 37	3 15	.....	2 10
Brighton	10 49	3 30	.....	2 21
Wellington	11 03	3 45	.....	2 32
Lodi	11 37	4 17	.....	3 00
Creston Ar	11 52	4 33	.....	3 15
" Lv	P. M.	.....	.....	.....
Orrville Ar	12 20	5 05	.....	3 45
" Lv	12 40	.....	.....	.....
Massillon	1 20	5 45	.....	.....
Navarre	1 35	6 00	.....	.....
Valley Junction	2 10	6 45	.....	.....
New Cumberland	2 25	7 00	.....	.....
Sherrodsville	2 40	7 15	.....	.....
Leesville	2 50	7 25	.....	.....
Bowerstown	3 00	7 35	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 2.*	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.‡
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Bowerstown	.....	6 25	11 50	3 30
Leesville	.....	6 35	11 57	3 15
Sherrodsville Lv	.....	6 43	P. M.	4 25
New Cumberland	.....	7 00	12 17	4 50
Valley Junction Lv	.....	7 25	12 35	5 50
Massillon Ar	.....	8 12	1 20	7 10
" Lv	.....	8 12	1 20	7 10
Orrville Lv	.....	8 50	2 00	10 15
Creston Ar	.....	9 22	2 30	10 45
" Lv	.....	9 22	2 30	10 45
Wellington	.....	10 10	3 18	11 25
Brighton	.....	†10 28	3 30	.....
Clarksfield	.....	1 37	3 43	A. M.
Norwalk Ar	7 25	11 00	4 05	12 10
" Lv	7 25	11 25	4 10	12 10
Monroeville	7 37	11 37	4 22	12 25
Bellevue	7 52	11 55	4 40	.....
Clyde	8 08	P. M.	4 18	.....
Fremont	8 25	12 30	5 13	.....
Oak Harbor	8 48	12 55	5 38	.....
Toledo Ar	9 45	1 55	6 35	.....

No. 29	No. 27.	Norwalk & Huron	No. 26.	No. 28.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5 15	11 4	Ar.....Huron.....Lv	6 25	2 05
5 02	11 25	... Fries' Landing....	6 38	2 18
4 50	11 10	.....Milan.....	6 52	2 35
4 30	10 45	Lv.....Norwalk.....Ar	7 30	3 09

*Daily. †Trains stop on signal only.
‡Train No. 8 runs daily from Orrville to Monroeville, and daily, except Sunday, from Bowerstown to Orrville.
§Train No 9 of Sunday will run 30 minutes late from Toledo to Monroeville, and 20 minutes late from Monroeville to Norwalk.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt.
M. D. WOODFORD, Gen. Manager.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THOROUGHBRED

Shorthorn Cattle.

FORTY HEAD

—OF—

Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls.

The entire herd of the late William Wheatley will be sold at the farm, one mile south of Richfield, Summit county, O., and four miles west of Everett, on the Valley Railroad, on

Wednesday, October 27th, 1886.

A rare opportunity to procure animals from this milking herd of Durhams. Conveyance will meet all trains at Everett on Wednesday morning. Stock delivered on board cars free of charge. Accommodations provided parties from a distance Breeding list on day of sale. Lunch at 11 o'clock. Sale at 12 sharp. Terms—A credit of six months, with interest and approved security. For catalogues or other information add ess

M. C. or W. L. WHEATLEY, Exec'rs,
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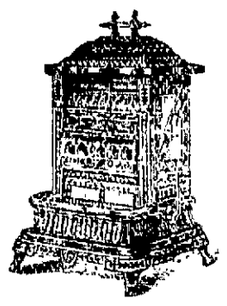

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House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

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11 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.

JOHN C. LOWE,

THE

Merchant Tailor.

I have a line of samples of the correct materials for Mens' Cl

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[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL R. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

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MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year..... $1.50
Six Months..... 1.00
Three Months..... .50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1886.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff—RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.
Auditor—WILLIAM BRITTON.
Clerk of Courts—PHILO P. BUSH.
Commisssoner—HENRY SHAFFER.
Coroner—DR. GEO. B COCK.
Infirmary Director—T. T. ARNOLD.
Surveyor—REUBEN Z. WISE.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State—JAMES S. ROBINSON.
Judge of Supreme Court—M. J. WILLIAMS.
Clerk of Supreme Court—U. H. HESTER.
Commissoner of Common Schools—E.T.TAPPAN.
Member of Board of Public Works—W.H. HAHN.

DISTRICT TICKET.

Congressman—WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Common Pleas Judge—ANSON PEASE.

Organize

The Massillon Board of Trade.

Alonzo Smith did not know it was loaded.

Republics are ungrateful. This paper speaks from experience.

The poles may be a trifle crooked but the light! What more could be desired?

Very little can be done to increase the natural healthy growth, that nothing can prevent this city from having, until the business men are sufficiently interested to organize a Board of Trade.

It is quite a compliment to the city as a public entertainer, for the Commissioner of the United States to make Massillon the location of one of the greatest Salvation Army demonstrations ever planned for Ohio.

The Supreme Court of the United States is three years behind its work and with no prospect of gaining unless congress helps it out. But our circumlocution office will no help it out and for the present this bad state of affairs will continue.

A. Leininger, occupant of the Sheriff's office by virtue of the ballot of one A. Smith has had the impudence to proclaim an election to fill certain offices among which that of Sheriff of Stark County does not appear. Fortunately the permission of this A. Leininger to vote for this office, does not have to be asked.

Since John McBride is such a support to the laboring man in the Legislature, as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* contends, the Republican party, will, in preventing his retirement this fall, be performing a beneficial act, which it is to be hoped will be fully appreciated by the labor-loving *Plain Dealer* and the Democratic papers of the same stripe.

A couple of croakers—they will spring up occasionally—who belong in some dead and gone generation are trying, to delay the departure of the fence. But the fence is going. The pretty lawns are coming. And the great American public is fast learning that the viciousness of the world if curbed in one direction, will take another. Now let the fence go. It has performed its service.—that was in the days of Indians and of cows. And let everybody pray that the croakers may go along in company with the fence and the cows.

The article from the New York *Tribune* about the use of brick for street paving is receiving great attention in the small cities of the State, and a number of papers are advocating the use of this material in their respective towns. The plan is all right, but it must be borne in mind that neither Steubenville nor Charleston use common brick. In Steubenville fire brick is used, and in Charleston there is a peculiar kind of clay that is manufactured into an article much harder than is possible with our average material. There are few places that have fire clay, even of a poor quality, and to hope to be able to use brick of home manufacture is almost useless.

The spectacle of the relatives of a man climbing one whole flight of stairs, wrathfully opening the door, scornfully paying their several bills, and angrily tramping out again, because the aforesaid relative's public course has been censured, is something at once fearful and sublime! The die is cast. The INDEPENDENT will no longer enlighten the home of Commissioner Alonzo Smith. The price of apples may go up, and the price of architects' services may go down, but Alonzo will know it not Likewise will the INDEPENDENT'S income be lessened by three cents a week. "Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath." Alack, alas, Alonzo, how in the world could you do so?

People beyond Mansfield are not interested in the jealous rivalry between the *Herald* and Mr. Capellar, the editor of the *News*. Because of the competition the *Herald*, and perhaps one or two other cross-grained Republican papers, carp at Mr. Cappellar's management of the campaign which has proved to be energetic and far-seeing. The attenton paid by the Committee to the Republican press is working good results, and far more economical than the method of printing campaign documents. Editors of newspapers fully understand the reason why Mr. Cappellar should employ American Press Association goods and applaud him for so doing. There are none so blind as those who will not see.

A number of business men have taken it upon themselves to put the street in front of their property in good order, where it has been torn up for the new water pipes, and for so doing they deserve commendation. The water company has contracted to put the streets in their original condition, and will undoubtedly do its best to do so, but it must in reason be given considerable time. Now if every citizen will exert himself to put the street in front of his property in its proper shape immediately after the pipes are down they will be in good condition for the winter. To do this will be but little trouble to individuals, and the Water Company will be called upon to do its whole duty afterwards.

Assistant Commissioner Geghan is doing splendid work in Cincinnati, frightening the dealers in bogus butter, and he pays his compliments to this class in this way:

The retailer of imitation butter pays from 11 to 12½ cents a pound for the stuff, invariably selling it for 20 cents a pound, or at a profit of eight cents. In other words, the retailer exacts a profit from the consumer equal, if not greater, than the original cost of the article. The consumers of butterine—and they consist principally of the industrial or working classes—by using this fraudulent article of food, are compelled to pay 20 cents a pound for a mixture of lard and tallow that can be purchased in its original state for five cents a pound. This is where the fraud is perpetrated upon the consumer, by compelling him to pay such an exorbitant price for lard and tallow. The manufacturers and dealers in this imitation butter, make use of this hypocritical argument that by taxing it it will increase the price of butter, thereby doing an injustice to the poor man.

Right now, before any wrong motives con be attributed and before the old fair's business is settled, the hope should, and by the INDEPENDENT is expressed, that the Agricultural Society will in the future keep out of the side show, picture gallery and lottery business. They are foreign to the idea of a county fair, and should not again be tolerated. There is no probability that anything that can justly compare with the great industrial expositions of the large cities can be organized at present in Stark County, and what is wanted is a good big country fair, without any embellishments. And in truth, we had a good one this year which was overshadowed by penny whistle "attractions." A fair, pure and simple is wanted next year, and it will be a success. Then there will be no gnashing of teeth over games of chance the end of which never justify the means, and no complaint on the part of farmers that the public attention is diverted from the part of the show.

About a week ago the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* felt called upon to send a man to Massillon who should enlarge upon the great love and respect in which Brother McBride is held. After the usual gush, the following point is scored to prove that the aforesaid McBride is not a miner at the present time because he is debarred from the practice of his pet avocation:

Hagan named five or six mines (which I cannot recall) where McBride had worked, and gave me the names of a number of miners living in this city who would verify his statements. In closing the conversation Mr. Hagan said he believed John McBride would have been digging coal to this day had it not been for the "long strike"—which continued from October, '79, to June, '80—as after its termination he (McBride) was "black listed," every operator in the valley having signed a bond in the sum of $1,500 not to give him work.

In other words, the operators are accused of boycotting McBride, and John is supposed to be taking it in high dudgeon Now, the fact of the matter is, and the authorities for this are several respected mine operators whose integrity is unquestioned by all, the operators of this valley never had a combination to keep any man out of employment, never had a black list, and were never under bonds, as charged at all. In fact, the paragraph is silly twaddle, and up to the *Plain Dealer's* standard of veracity.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Frank Baldwin has been appointed executor of the estate of Lydia A. Teller of Massillon, with bond of $20,000.—*Canton Repository.*

The railroads should by all means light up their tracks, and if they had any public spirit they would put in safety gates.

The jury in the case of the W. & L. E. Ry. vs. Stephen B. Shrock rendered a decision in favor of the defendant. The suit was brought on stock subscribed in 1871 to said railroad. This was intended as a test case and had it resulted in favor of the railway a large number of like suits would have been brought.—*Wooster Republican.*

The Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad now advertises its Cleveland train. Leaving Massillon at 8:15 a. m., passengers arrive at Akron at 9:00, and Cleveland at 11:30. Or leave Massillon at 1:20 p. m. arriving at Akron at 3:30 and Cleveland at 5:05 p. m. Returning leave Cleveland at 2:20 p. m., and arrive at Massillon at 5:45 p. m.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie railway is doing a rushing business just now that is taxing it to the utmost. Last Sunday all the passenger engines were put to work on freight trains, and twelve train loads of miscellaneous freight, and eight train loads of coal passed north. Agent Edgar says that with the exception of Toledo, Massillon is the best point for local trade on the road. To accommodate business a new side track will be built to Wetherald & Wells' glass works, and another by the same works to the Massillon Paper Company's mill. One full train is made up at this station daily without counting the vast amount of Massillon coal that goes to Huron and Toledo. Five hundred car loads of machinery of Massillon manufacture have been shipped since the first of April.

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 8.—An important principle is involved in the case now being tried in Common Pleas court in which the Wheeling & Lake Erie Road seeks to collect back subscriptions for the construction of that road. In 1871 money was subscribed at Orrville for that purpose, but the project was dropped in 1873, owing to the business panic, and remained in a dormant state until 1882. New subscription books were then opened and as many of the old subscribers induced to transfer their stock from the old to the new books as possible. Many refused however, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, having gotten into their possession the old books, are now instituting suit for collection, a test trial being now in progress against Stephen B. Shrock for $120. Considerable interest is being manifested in the trial.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A DECIDED FAILURE

Is the Second Strike of the Water-works Men.

The Water Company had a second little strike on their hands on Tuesday morning, which, however, it ended in a short time. A second gang of men had been put to work under a new foreman, who happened to be a young man, on Monday morning. The Pittsburgers made up their minds on Tuesday morning that the foreman was making them work too hard, and a few others announced that they did not propose to work for any "kid," as they called him. The Company did not pay any attention to the complaints, and the men who wanted to quit, got time checks, had them discounted as quickly as they could, and then a goodly number of them proceeded to get drunk. The most of them became very penitent when they found themselves discharged, but they were out for good and could not get back. As many as could left for Pittsburg Tuesday afternoon. Their places were easily filled, and the work was not interrupted. Few, if any, Massillon men were engaged in this affair.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

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DEMOCRATIC ELECTION FRAUDS AND FORGERIES IN OHIO.

The Foul History of the Fast of the Democracy Compared With the Brilliant Record of Republicans on Vital Questions of the Day.

Col. C. L. Poorman, of Belmont county, who was chairman of the house committee on privileges and elections, which investigated the Cincinnati election frauds, delivered a ringing speech at Dresden, October 5, opening with a statement of the financial condition of the state under the Democratic and Republican administration. Governor Hoadly's last message in January, 1886, showed that in a single year his administration had increased the local indebtedness of the state over four millions of dollars, and reduced the cash balance in the state treasury belonging to the general revenue fund nearly half a million dollars.

State Auditor Kiesewetter's reports show a loss in the two years of the Democratic administration in the cash on hand of $520,737.53. Regarding this Col. Poorman said: "This represents the excess of expenditures over receipts during two years of Democratic administration, as shown by the reports of Democratic officials." He then showed that the appropriations by the Hoadly administration were $509,674.23 greater than during the preceding Republican administration, and said:

"It has been charged that the present Republican general assembly at its first session made more extravagant appropriations than any that preceded it. This is not true. The appropriations were large, in part due to the large deficiency in the Democratic appropriations to be made good of $55 793.93, and to the following highly commendable, but unusual appropriations:

To complete Toledo Insane asylum	$165,000
For soldiers' monuments at Gettysburg	35,000
For Ohio Soldie s' home	50,000
For Working Home for the Blind	10,000
For roster of Ohio Soldiers	29,000
To support indigent soldiers' children in county children's homes	15,000
Expenses of National Guard at Cincinnati	40,000
Total	$325,000

"Notwithstanding these extraordinary appropriations the total appropriations were not up to the Democratic standard by over a quarter of a million, as will be seen by the figures:

Democratic Legislature in 1885 appropriated	$5,718,633.62
Republican Legislature in 1886 appropriated	5,467,977.34
Democratic excess	$ 250,656.35

After showing up the $245,000 loss in two years in the penitentiary under Democratic administration, and the corruption, cruelty and crookedness in that institution under Democratic rule, and presenting evidence showing that H. B. Payne's seat in the United States senate was bought, the speaker turned his attention to

FRAUD AND FORGERY IN ELECTIONS.

After speaking of the disfranchisement of half a million Republicans in the south and the desire of the Democrats to gain enough United States senators in the north to control congress, he said:

"The bold, open methods practiced in the south had given four states with eight senators, twenty-eight congressmen and thirty-six electoral votes to their cause, and some means must be found to secure the three or four additional senators necessary to give them the control of the senate, and through it the absolute control of all departments of the government. The shotgun, revolver and terrorism were not permissible instrumentalities in the states of the north, where the additional senators must be secured, and other methods were adopted.

"The State of Illinois was the theater of their first attempt. The gallant Union soldier, Hon. John A. Logan, must be supplanted in the United States senate by a tool of the conspirators. The city of Chicago, with a Democratic administration, was a fit place to begin their dirty work.

"* * * By the vigilant watchfulness and prompt action of the earnest Republicans of Illinois, the frauds were detected and exposed, the tools of the chief criminals arrested, convicted and sent to prison, and the first effort to steal a senator was defeated."

THE CONSPIRATORS IN OHIO.

"The October election in Ohio last year was for the election of members of the general assembly, and involved the selection of a United States senator to succeed Hon. John Sherman, and the efforts of the conspirators were turned to this state. Their efforts were directed to a few of the close counties and to a campaign of unprecedented outrages upon the ballot-boxes and desperate forgeries upon the returns in some of the larger cities that were under Democratic control."

The speaker showed how the coal oil legislature paved the way for the frauds and outrages, and detailed the manner in which the machinery for fraud was organized and worked in Cincinnati.

"This wholesale work of fraud, in voting illegal voters, switching tickets, stuffing ballot-boxes, filling poll books with fictitious names and driving Republican voters from the polls, was carried on under the eyes of the police and with the consent and assistance of the officers of election in several wards of the city, and there is no doubt but the result of the election was changed by these methods at least 5,000 in favor of the Democratic party. The gang felt happy when the polls closed, believing that the infamous work done was sufficient to secure the election of every Democratic candidate on the county and legislative tickets. As the work of counting out the votes progressed, however, it began to look as if enough honest votes had been cast in favor of the Republican candidates to overcome the 5,000 fraudulent Democratic increase, and elect the four senators and nine of the ten representatives. It was at this stage of the proceedings that the gang became desperate. Having gone so far they were determined not to be defeated now by the failure of their tools to pile up the frauds upon the ballot-box high enough to make success certain, and the telephone and special messengers in closed hacks were brought into requisition, and bribery and forgery were added to the stupendous crimes of the day in order to make certain of their sin-cursed victory."

Then he detailed the scheming and plotting which resulted among other crimes in 200 fraudulent Democratic votes being introduced in Precinct A, Fourth ward.

"So far, so good, but the tallysheets had been footed and the figures carried into the margins. There they stood. In stiff, unvarying military order stood the rows of 726's for the Democratic votes and of 48's for the Republican votes on every page of the tally sheets, ornamented with the signatures of all the judges, written in the fine Italian hand of the expert Tosney. What was to be done! Tally the 200 tickets (lucky that there are just 200 and unscratched), change the 7's to 9's by placing a cipher on top of each, and then add names to the loose sheets enough to represent the ballots. Happy thought; and so the work was done.

926 . 9 . 9

"In their hurry to wind up their infamous work, the frightened rascals turned two leaves of the tallysheet at once and omitted to give the tallies or change the 7's upon the second page, and left certain state candidates with only 726 votes. It was to meet this extraordinary increase of tallies that the inventive genius of Tosney (now in the penitentiary for his part of the work), after exhausting all other sources for names, marshaled the seasons of the year into the service of the party, and Summers, Winters, Spring and Fall were marched in close order and in solemn procession to the polling window and made to deposit straight Democratic tickets into the box—straight Democratic tickets because none of the 996 legal and illegal voters of that district were permitted, according to the returns, to vote a scratched ticket.

"I have only given the salient points of that stupendous outrage. Even the testimony, voluminous as it is, does not reveal the whole depths of the monstrous work done by the McLean-Dalton gang, as the tools of the great conspirators, striving to secure supremacy in the senate of the United States, because the gang, by threats, bribery and terrorism, dark as that practiced at Copiah county, Mississippi, instructors, have deterred disclosures, bribed or persecuted witnesses, packed juries and controlled courts; but enough has been disclosed to show the villainous character of their work, send half a dozen of their tools to prison, drive the chief of the gang out of the state, and keep a score of others in mortal dread of further disclosures that will send them all to felons' cells."

The speaker then explained the

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forgery at Columbus.

"This crime was no less bold and infamous than those of Tosney and Evans, at Cincinnat, and was more scientifically executed, but was less successful because the gang could not control the returning board in Franklin county as it did that of Hamilton county"

He showed that similar forgery was employed successfully by the Democrats in Stark county, one representative being elected by making slight alterations of the election returns from three Democratic precincts, not enough in any precinct to arouse attention, but enough in the aggregate to wipe out the eleven Republican majority and make a Democratic majority of forty-three. "These matchless crimes against the elective franchise—against popular free government, in fact—were perpetrated under the lead of a great conspiracy to revolutionize the government in the name and through the machinery of the Democratic party. They were not successful, because the vigilance of the Republican party defeated enough of them to prevent the supremacy of the Democratic party in the state, and it is hoped that the thorough investigation and exposure of them has aroused such indignation against the perpetrators of them and the party seeking success through them that they will not attempt to repeat them in the near future.

He showed the responsibility of the Democratic party as now organized for these crimes and their protection.

"But with all the facts before it, it permitted itself to be led by the perpetrators and beneficiaries of the great frauds and their attorneys into their defense, and enters upon the present campaign by nominating a candidate for the head of the ticket who did, by his vote and his work, all he could to screen and protect the outrages and their perpetrators, and by engaging John F. Follett, the leading attorney of the fraud gang, to open the campaign in a two hours' speech, abusing and denouncing all who have attempted to expose and punish the criminals. It is too late now to disclaim party responsibility. In this contest the Democratic party stands as the representative and defender of all the ballot-box stuffing, brutal abuse of citizens, shameful forgeries of election returns, and infamous outrages perpetrated at the October election of 1885, and every vote cast for the ticket headed by John McBride at the coming election will be cast as an endorsement of those great crimes."

He reviewed the history of liquor legislation in Ohio, closing this branch of the subject after an explanation of the Dow law, by saying:

"The liquor dealers denounce the law, because they say it authorizes prohibition. The political prohibitionists denounce it beause, they insist, it legalizes the business. The Democratic party, too cowardly to assume responsibility or take definite position, prates about impossible license, and pats the Prohibitionists and liquor dealers alternately on the back, urging them to make the fight, knowing that any headway made by either will inure to the benefit of the Democratic party. What is the situation? If prohibition is possible and practicable—that is, if the people are in favor of prohibition, and prohibition can be inforced, then the Dow law authorizes it where the traffic exists. If, as many believe, prohibition is not possible or practicable, then the Dow law provides that wherever and so long as the traffic exists it must pay liberally in taxes for the support of government. If it does not prohibit all traffic, it at least prohibits the free traffic, and in doing this much it accomplishes more than any other law touching this matter ever enacted in the state."

THE SOLDIES' HOME LAW.

"The man who stands by the flag of his country when assailed and upholds the honor of the nation by fighting its battles, deserves more than empty eulogies in the hour of his misfortunes. There are 275 soldiers in Ohio who fought in the Union army confined in the infirmaries of the state as common paupers; 275 brave soldiers not eligible to admission to the National Soldiers' home, who are now unable to earn a living, and have no homes and no friends to care for them, thrust into the poor-houses of the state. * * *

To remove this cause of complaint the Republican legislature promptly passed a law authorizing the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' home, to which these poor veterans are to be transferred, as soon as completed. Provision was also made by another excellent law for the relief of indigent soldiers, and indigent widows and children of soldiers, who have heretofore been provided for, if at all, out of the poor fund or by the charity of the Grand Army posts. * * * *

THE DAIRY COMMISSION BILL.

"In the interest of the farmers, as well as in the interest of purer and better food for the people, a dairy commission was established and a stringent law passed providing penalties for selling impure butter, cheese and milk, and against imitations thereof, when sold without publication of their true character and contents.

After speaking of other beneficial and valuable legislation by the Republican legislature, Col. Poorman closed as follows:

IN THE INTEREST OF LABOR.

"The Republican party has always been the true friend of labor, ready to assist by beneficent laws, national and state, to advance its interest, such as protective tariff laws, homestead laws, homestead exemption laws, short hour laws, etc. During the recent session of the legislature the mining laws were amended to make them more efficient for the protection of health and life, a law was passed more particularly prohibiting or punishing the use of scrip or orders in the payment of wages, and a law fixing eight hours as a day's labor in the absence of contract. There is no other party organization that has done more to protect, elevate and advance the interest of labor than the Republican party, and labor organizations that are led by bad counselors into antagonism to it and its candidates in the pending contest are making an error more detrimental to labor than they dream of.

"In conclusion, and in the interest of an honest, economical administration of your state government; in the interest of a decent management of your penal and benevolent institutions, the just pride of every charitable, Christian citizen; in the interest of the enactment of wholesome laws, and above all, in vindication of the honor of your state, and as a condemnation of the reckless gang, of ballot-box stuffers, tallysheet forgers, robbers and polluters of your penal institutions, who have brought disgrace and discredit upon the fair name of our commonwealth, I urge upon every Republican who hears me to do all he honestly can to swell the majority of the Republican party at the coming election."

W. H. Hahn.

W. M. HAHN.

The Republican candidate for member of the board of public works, Mr. W. M. Hahn, of Richland county, went forth when a mere lad with the Union army. Born in Carlisle, Pa., of German parents, he came to Shelby, O., with his parents when but five years old. In 1863, though a youth but sixteen years of age, small and boyish in appearance, he entered the Union army. As he had not attained sufficient size to enlist as a soldier, he entered the army as a drummer boy and was attached to Company H. Sixty-fourth Ohio volunteers, Sherman's brigade. Subsequently he served on Gen. Hooker's staff, and was twice wounded. On returning from the army he learned the carpenter's trade, and was an industrous workman. In 1869 he moved to Mansfield and has now left the carpenter's bench for the insurance business. He is a bright, ready, active and capable business man, universally popular.

Democratic Financial Management.

In the general indignation over the horrible outrages in the way of skinning dead convicts at the penitentiary, under the Democratic management, we must not lose sight of the effects of that administration on the business management of the institution. Governar Foraker presented this aspect of the case in a very clear and forcible manner in his speech, showing that while under Governer Foster the penitentiary paid $53,000 a year to the state, over and above expenses; for the two years it was under Governor Hoadly's administration the expenses were $281,261.32 more than the receipts. On this subject Governor Foraker said:

"You will observe that the expenditures exceeded the receipts by the enormous sum of $281,261.32. Of this sum, however, $76,200 was expended for permanent improvements; deducting this amount we have left a balance of $205,061.32 as the net loss, for which the state did not realize one dollar. It seems almost incredible that there should be such different results under Republican and Democratic administrations. But there are the figures, unquestioned and unquestionable. A net gain of $53,000 per annum under Foster's administration, and a net loss of $102,530.66 for each year of Hoadly's, or a difference against the state and tax payers of $102,530.66, plus $53,000, or the sum of $155,530.66 per annum. In other words, had the institution continued as under Governor Foster the sum of $76,200 might have been expended for permanent improvements, and the state would have been better off than it is by the sum of $311,061.32. In other words, two years of Democratic rule cost the people of Ohio $311,061.32 in the management of the penitentiary alone."

Governor Foraker stated that these figures were obtained from Mr. Lang, the Democratic clerk, who served through the Hoadly administration at the penitentiary. Seeing the disastrous effects this exposure of the trouble would have on their party, two Democrats with more gall than wisdom denied that these figures had been obtained from Mr. Lang. Mr. Lang promptly swore to an affidavit in which he said that the statements read by Governor Foraker were furnished by him (Lang), and were "EXACTLY CORRECT." Mr. Lang is an honorable man and a square Democrat.

Under Republican management for the past three months the penitentiary made the following showing:

	Rec'pts.	Expend's.	Net profit.
June	$18,050 83	$17,250 22	$1 610 61
July	18,063 09	18,209 63	553 77
August	22,020 94	18,721 92	3,300 02
Totals	$59,654 17	$54,181 77	$5,472 40

Is not this the kind of an administration the people want to encourage and indorse?

Rum Money For Prohibition Campaign.

The fact that the Democratic state executive committee has promised to give one-half the money obtained from the Liquor Dealers' association to the professional Prohibitionists to run their campaign with, has stirred up a number of liquor dealers who had intended to contribute, but since learning this have decided not to give one cent toward the Democratic campaign fund. Wonder if the Prohibitionists think they're going into partnership with the rum traffic in accepting this money.

IT is noticable that the Democratic papers were not pleased with Governor Foraker's speech. The trouble was it hit a weak spot and made the Democrats yell with pain.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Where is our band stand?

The office of the Massillon Water Company has been connected with the telephone exchange.

William Stevenson, a Pittsburg laborer, got drunk on hard cider, and paid the penalty in the city jail at hard work on Monday.

A new rector is likely soon to be called to the Episcopal church at Canton, which has been kept up as a mission for some months by the Rev. E. L. Kemp, of this city.

Last Saturday and Sunday the first quarterly meeting was held in the U. B. church. The year begins with an excellent outlook for success in every department of church work.

Mrs. Caroline Walters, the mother of Mrs. Elizabeth Hering, and of a number of sons who are well-known in the city, died early Thursday morning at the age of eighty-six years.

David Miller's horse ran away Thursday on South Erie street and finally landed in an open ditch left by the water Company, on North Erie street. It was extricated with great difficulty.

On Monday morning the first glass was blown in Wetherald & Wells' big, new factory, and is as good as any glass can be. It took a long time to get the new foundries thoroughly heated.

In the United States District Court at Buffalo the cigarmakers who had boycotted non-union manufacturers, have been arraigned. They pleaded not guilty. The outcome of this trial has local significance, and consequently great interest attaches to it.

The grand jury failed to bring an indictment against Henry Zeigler, who has been in jail for some months, charged with murdering Reuben Cooper in Massillon seven years ago, and whose arrest was secured by our officers and Detective Dangleisen. He was accordingly released.

One of the Pittsburg waterworks diggers, named Jack Welch, stopped working last Thursday afternoon, and while his unsuspecting co-laborers were picking the earth, he was picking the pockets of their clothing in Tipping's boarding house. He secured booty to the value of one hundred dollars, and left town.

The census of the city of Massillon has been taken, and the result will soon be announced. The footings are not yet completed, but the total will be very satisfactory. This is for the benefit of a paper which wants it to seem smaller than it is. It will be shown that the population of Massillon has increased one hundred per cent. in the last six years.

The very popular lecture "The Religious Life and Character of Garfield," by F. D. Power, of Washington, D. C., will be given in this city soon. For many years Mr. Power has been pastor of the church of which President Garfield was a member, and probably no other man has enjoyed better opportunities of observing his character in both public and private life.

He was a Massillon boy, and he wore a chestnut bell. He arrived home in the morning just as the little round clock near the paternal bed chamber chimed two. With rare presence of mind his hand was placed on the detestable instrument pinned to his vest and struck it nine times. It worked. The next morning his father remarked that but for the clock striking eleven he would have thought it well toward morning when John got home.

Readers of this paper were interested a few weeks ago in the account of a conversation held with a Hindu on a St. Lawrence river boat, described by a correspondent. It happened that this same man, with a Turk, and a low caste Indian formed the principal attraction at the Salvation Army meetings on Saturday and Sunday, drawing large crowds into the barracks at ten cents a head. They wore their national costumes all the time, and formed a strange and picturesque sight.

The Rev. William Booth, General of the Salvation Army, will be in Massillon on November 10. The Walhonding rink has been rented for the occasion, and visitors to the number of several thousand are expected to be present. Staff Captain Fielding says that to handle this affair will be a great undertaking for the Massillon corps, and that with the exception of one meeting which will be held in Columbus, will be the greatest Army demonstration ever held in Ohio.

The friends of Samuel Hirsch were shocked Thursday morning, upon receiving a telegram announcing his death in Washington, of typhoid fever. He was a young man whose boyhood had been spent in Massillon, where he had many friends. Just six weeks ago he was here in his usual health. The death of his young wife six months ago, now followed by that of the husband is very sad, and his sisters and relatives in this city have the sympathy of all. The funeral will be held on Friday in Charlottville, Va.

While Mrs. J. L. McGhie was visiting a friend last Saturday evening, her friends who knew that it was her birthday, and who had enticed her away, entered the house and prepared for a good time. The Doctor, who was in the secret, brought Mrs. McGhie back at the proper moment, and, completely surprised, she was presented with a number of handsome remembrances. The Rev. B. F. Booth made a pleasant little speech, and then everybody had a good time, in which the delicacies furnished by the ladies formed an important part.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Liv. Ryder have returned from St. Louis.

John Vogt, the noted Massillon contractor, was in the city to-day.—*Repository.*

Mr. and Mrs Edward Steese, of Brookline, Mass., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese.

Mrs. Fidelia Brainard Savidge, of Massillon, is visiting at the residence of Prof. Ray, on East High street.—*New Philadelphia Advocate.*

Harry G. Watkins, of Pittsburg, a brother of Howard J Watkins, of this city, and formerly a partner in business, died in Pittsburg Thursday.

Peter Stouffer, M. D., of Homeworth, Columbiana county, was married at West Brookfield, by Rev. A. J. B. Kast, to Miss Senora A. Kashner.

Mrs. Hannah Kennedy Frye removed with her goods this week to Massillon, to join her husband, who lives in that city.—*New Philadelphia Advocate.*

Miss Debbie Hill passed through the city Tuesday night on her way to Illinois to visit relatives. She was joined bp Mrs. C. M. Russell at this city.

Married at the Lutheran parsonage in West Brookfield, by the Rev. A. J. B. Kast, Oct. 12th 1886, Charles McClelland to Miss Mollie Brown, both of Dalton, Wayne county.

Invitations have been sent out by Miss Sallie O'Donnell for a party to be given by her in honor of Miss Irwin Baker at the family residence, on East Avenue, Friday evening of this week. Guests are expected from Canton, Massillon and Akron.—*New Philadelphia Advocate.*

On Monday last, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Weimer, of Marshallville, celebrated their golden wedding. Forty years of the time have been spent in Marshallville, and in that town nearly all the relatives gathered to properly observe the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Weimer are the parents of Mrs. A. C. Wales and Mrs. E. N. Pease, who, with a number of other relatives and friends from this city were present.

A Family Affair.

The belligerent inhabitants of East Tremont street started out afresh in the way of law suits. Mrs. Christena Welschenbach, not satisfied with having paid Justice Folger a fine and costs, concluded to feed her revenge on Mrs. Elizabeth Miller's exchequer, and accordingly on Tuesday went before Justice Folger and made oath that on or about the 15th day of March, A. D. 1886, at the county of Stark, she was unlawfully, and wilfully and maliciously assaulted, bruised and beaten by one Elizabeth Miller, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided. She also at the same time made oath in a separate affidavit that on the day and year aforesaid, at the county aforesaid, the said Elizabeth Miller, intending to have it believed that she, the said Christena, was unchaste, had used, uttered and published in the hearing of divers persons that the said Christena was a very bad woman. Thereupon, she having given security for costs in case the complaints were dismissed, the Just ce issued his letter missive to Frank Shepley, constable, directing him to forthwith bring before him, said Justice, the said Elizabeth Miller, to answer said charges. Frank brought her up, as he was commanded, and it being late the Justice continued the cases until Wednesday, when they were heard. Otto E Young appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Cole & Reinoehl for the defense. The State closed its proof on the assault and battery charge, when the defense moved to discharge the defendant for want of sufficient evidence. The Justice in a few carefully considered remarks by way of admonition to the prosecuting witness and defendant, granted the motion and discharged the defendant. Thereupon Mr. Young expressed himself entirely satisfied with his honor's ruling, and asked to dismiss the criminal slander case, which the court at once granted, being satisfied that a case could not be made against the defendant. Order reigns on East Oak street.

Our New Street Lights.

Seventy-one bright electric light flashed over the city of Massillon Wednesday night. Seventy-one lights connected with twenty-six miles of wire, illuminated the city, and not a flicker or a sulky lamp that could tell to the stranger that it was the first night's trial Said Mr. Brown of the Schuyler Company, "it was the finest start I ever saw.'

Let it be remembered that the arrangements at the lighting station are not yet completed. The new engines have not yet been set up, and it is among the impossibilities to make the plant work as well as it will later on.

But yet, notwithstanding, last night's trial was a success. There are perhaps some places where the lamps might be nearer together or farther apart. But just as it was, it was satisfactory and the people are pleased.

Never neglect a constipated condition of the bowels, or serious results surely follow, such as piles, impure blood, and many chronic complaints. Burdock Blood Bitters.

A CONVERSATION ON COAL.

A Prominent Miner Talks about the Massillon District.

The Massillon Mines—The Probable Life of the Massillon Field—Differences in Value—A Word About Labor.

The Hon. Anthony Howells was cornered in the postoffice the other day, and made to talk about mines and mining in the Tuscarawas Valley.

"Yes," said he, "we have eight pumps ranging in size from 14x7x12, to 18½x14x10, and we are discharging 2,600,000 gallons of water every day from our Justus mine, or nearly as much as the new waterworks' utmost capacity, and twice as much as all the other mines in the valley put together. Our capacity is 4,700,000 gallons. Camp Creek mine bothers us a good deal, but not more than 800,000 gallons are pumped daily from that. We are just about to order pumps at a cost of $2,000, to pump out this mine, which is now filled up."

Mr. Howells was asked what he thought the life of the Massillon coal fields would be.

"At the rate mining is being done now, there is from ten to fifteen years of work yet in sight, without reckoning on any new veins, such as are being opened occasionally." Some of the croakers who fancy that Massillon coal is going to be exhausted soon can extract a grain of comfort from that.

"The average life of the Massillon mines is from three to six years, while the veins of "hill" coal, the cheap stuff sold for steam purposes, will last from ten to thirty years. There are many considerations like this that when once explained convince very quickly that although Massillon coal is by all odds the best produced in the State, and worth considerably more money, the difference in price does not by any means go into the pockets of the operator. Now here are the facts: Our coal has never yet sold for less than fifty cents a ton more than the common run, and that it is an economical article to buy, notwithstanding this difference, is conceded. But these cheap mines last from ten to thirty years as I said before; the labor costs from ten to twenty cents less per ton, the royalty is barely more than three cents, and often as low as one, and the plant costs only from three to ten thousand dollars. On the other hand, our Massillon mines never last more than six years; we must pay seventy-five cents a ton for labor, our royalty is three and five times higher, and our plants cost from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars. These figures can not be reduced. So you see that we must invest a comparatively enormous sum, and have not half as many years in which to secure its return, and then have to abandon the whole thing at a total loss."

"A word about our miners. We are at present paying seventy-five cents a ton. For the past four months they have not worked on an average, one third of the time. This is simply because at the prices they demand the coal can not be marketed. We are conceded considerably more than other districts in the market, and we concede our men higher wages. But there is a limit to everything. These men are always talking about arbitration; now last spring we wanted to arbitrate, but they refused. We wanted to pay sixty-five cents. They said to themselves, ten cents is a small matter to the operators, but it is a good deal to us. The result is we cannot handle the lake trade at seventy-five cents, whereas we had it almost all before, and could have it now. When a man buys ten or twenty thousand tons of coal, that little difference, as they call it, is a big item, and every half cent counts. Had they been willing to meet us in arbitration, instead of working only one-third the time in the summer, with the lake trade we could have busied them not less than three-quarters time, and probably steadily. Trade is very good now, but were it not for this obstacle it might be much better."

Mr. Howells has drillers now working at Greenville, and seems to think well of the prospects for that division of the famous Massillon district. And that he and the other operators will be far more successful than is anticipated should be everybody's wish. It is a great thing to be able to say that Massillon coal is the finest bituminous coal in the United States, that it is too good to use for steam, and that it is worth twice as much as any other, and we should appreciate these facts in their fullest sense.

OUR COUNCIL

Orders a Special Tax and Pays Its Bills.

All members of the Council except Mr. Rink were present Wednesday evening. The electric light was naturally the subject of discussion before the meeting was called to order, and the expressions were all favorable. A good deal of work was pushed through, and the adjournment took place just a few minutes after 8.

CITY OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The report of the Street Commissioner for the week ending October 9, amounting to $88.50 was referred.

The Mayor's report for the quarter ending October 13, showing the amount of fines collected to have been $14.00 and the amount of licenses, $28, was read and accepted.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance establishing the grade on Plum street, between lots 45 and 48, was read the first time.

An ordinance to assess a special tax on property owners on Prospect street from Main street to a point 120 feet north of Thorn alley of 83 cents a front foot to pay for the house sewer just completed, was read a first time. On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The reports of the Street Commissioner for the weeks ending September 25 and October 2 were accepted by the committee.

The committee on paving and grading reported the bid of A. Clementz for stone work as the lowest. His bid was resetting curbing 2½ cents per foot, new curbing 15 cents per foot, paving materials supplied by contractor 22 cents per yard, paving materials supplied 8½ cents per yard, redressing curbing 1½ cents per foot, labor $2 per day. On motion the report was accepted and the contract awarded to Clementz.

BILLS PAID.

Gilbert N. Porter	$3 00
George Spegel	28 00
A. Clementz	262 18
Otto Springer	5 00
Wagner & Son	15 15
Total	$313 82

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communication from Messrs McClymonds, Russell and Gates was read, asking the city to recognize them as purchasers of the Schuyler Electric Light Company's plant, and the owners of the city contract, and to accept the bond offered. Accompanying the communication was the power of attorney given Mr. Orton to sell the plant and the bond for $5,000 signed by J. K. Russell, J. W. McClymonds, Geo. L. Russell, C. A. Gates, and C. M. Russell.

On motion of Mr. Williams the assignment of the property to the three gentlemen was acknowledged and the bond was accepted.

Mr. Leighley moved that C. M. Whitman be given permession to erect an advertising sign west of the Main street river bridge. It was thought that if granted it would be a bad precedent and the motion was withdrawn. The Council saw no objection to Mr. Whitman's putting up his sign at his own risk.

The engineer called attention the necessity of a water sewer across South East street at the intersection of Wetmore. A motion authorizing the work was made and carried.

It was moved that stakes for curbing be given to John Russell on State street As the street is not graded it is impossible and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Huber thought the motion, carried last week, to put in innumerable street crossings, was illegal, as there is not at present enough money on hand to do the work. This was a crusher, and therefore the Council concluded to act wisely and adjourn.

Massillon Amusements.

"Burr Oaks," October 28.

Prof. Baer's orchestra improves wonderfully.

"Silver Spur," an intensely funny play, will be presented this (Thursday) evening.

Alvin Joslin, the diamonds and the band, will all be in Massillon on October 20.

Alvin Joslin, the only Opera House attraction for next week, will come Wednesday night.

James Owen O'Connor, a tragedian of much merit, and whose popularity is daily growing, will probably appear in Massillon on the evening of November 8

The wonderful horse-show of which everybody is talking will positively be here October 25, 26, and 27. This will be the only visit in this part of the State.

The Julia Rive-King Concert Company will come direct from Pittsburg to Massillon, and will give one of their grand concerts Wednesday, November 17th. Mme. Rive-King is acknowledged to be the greatest pianist in America.

James O'Neill, the handsome and wonderful impersonator of Monte Cristo, will appear on November 10. He is the only living man capable of taking the part, and the best since the time of Dumas. The scenic effects are such as have never been seen on the Massillon stage.

It required considerable effort to get the manager of the "Equirationals," or the great horse show, to change his route and come to Massillon. The twenty horses give a wonderful exhibition, and the three days' stay in this city will be one of the most important events in the annals of the Opera House.

The month of November will have many entertainments of an exceptional high order: Bartley Campbell's great play "Siberia," on the 3rd, Jas. O'Neill, in Monte Cristo on the 10th; the Rive-King Concert on the 17th; Lester & Allen's Minstrels on the 24th; the Hardie Von Leer Company, and the famous Max Stra Kosch Concert Company.

The Max Strakosch and Rive-King concert companies are known among musicians as the best in the country. The patronage they receive in Massillon will settle its fate as a music-loving center. To slight either of these two companies will be a disgrace to the city, and a source of discouragement to the management of the Opera House in his endeavor to secure attractions not simply "good for the size of the town," but intrinsically good, not only here but in Boston or Cincinnati.

Ticket purchasers should bear in mind the present method of selling Opera House tickets. Different parts of the house have different values, and no reserved seats are sold. Instead of patrons paying a premium for a choice location, a value is placed upon the divisions of the hall by the manager. Each purchaser, whether he supplies himself with a ticket in advance or at the door, buys himself a particular seat, and the tickets each have printed coupons attached. Hence it will be seen that it is just as cheap, and much easier, to secure tickets in advance.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

MASONIC.

Great interest has prevailed amongst the various Masonic bodies of the city during the past week, the all-absorbing theme being the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery at Akron. As intimated in a former issue, Massillon Commandery decided to make the pilgrimage as a body, and also to keep open house. Much is expected of this meeting of the Grand Commandery, and it is greatly to be hoped that some of the existing laws will be modified, thus preventing a rupture in the ranks and rescue the Temple from its threatened peril.

The seventieth annual convocation of the Royal Arch Chapter of Ohio was held in Toledo, Oct. 7th and 8th. Amongst the officers elected we noticed the name of R. V. Hampson, of Salem, as Grand Treasurer.

Massillon Commandery K. T., accompanied by the Harmonia Band, took a special train and left for Akron, Thursday morning, over the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad.

Grand Lecturer Charles Garrigues was in the city Monday evening. By invitation of the Master he conferred the Entered Apprentice degree on a candidate

K. OF P.

Nominations for grand officers of the Grand Lodge seem to indicate that the coming official campaign will be an unusually interesting one. Aspirants for honors are not scarce, and a glance over the list, as recently published in the daily press, leaves the impression that there are plenty of brethren willing to sacrifice themselves on the altar of F. C. and B. should such devotion be demanded. There are also a number of unflinching stand bys, whom, like the poor, we have with us always. There are three candidates for Grand Chancellor; one for G. V. C.; five for G. P.; four for G. M. of E.; five for G. M. at A.; seven for G. D. G.; four for G. O. G., and one for Supreme Representative. In the above list the name of E. W. Stephenson, of Tiffin, occurred three times.

Purify your blood, tone up the system, and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

William Kitchen.

William Kitchen was born in Jackson township, Stark county, Ohio, and died at Massillon, October 9, 1886, aged 68 years. In the year 1840 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Clapper. To them were born two boys and two girls. Two sons and one daughter survive him. In March, 1874, the wife and mother departed this life. January 7th, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Seaman. Mr. Kitchen had lived all his life in Stark county, and was an honest, upright citizen, and a kind, devoted husband and father. For many years he was engaged in the great milling interests of this city, four years of the time as manager of the Earl Mills, and since 1875 as the proprietor of the West Side Mills, which he built himself. His last illness was of short duration, and though earnest effort was made to remove the disease it only became more complicated, and all skill failed. After severe suffering, early in the morning of the 9th inst. he breathed his last. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. B. F. Booth at the residence of the deceased, where a large company of friends and citizens had assembled. Mr. Kitchen was known and held in esteem throughout the county, and as a business man and citizen his loss will be felt

CALL AT
COLEMAN'S
AND SEE THE LATEST IN
WATCHES!
THE NEW
AUTOMATIC and the CHESHIRE.
SILVERWARE.
DIAMONDS.

This watch is a reliable time keeper and is fully warranted. The best cheap watch made. Price complete with chain

$6.00.

COLEMAN'S JEWELRY STORE,
5 ERIE STREET.

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. Balcom, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others." Lewis Burbank, Biddeford, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. Thomson, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. Barrington, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday, Oct. 20th.

CHAS. L. DAVIS'
WORLD-RENOWNED
"ALVIN JOSLIN,"
Comedy Company.

CELEBRATED OPERATIC
Solo Orchestra
—AND—
$10,000 CHALLENGE BAND.

NEW SCENERY.

180 Laughs in 180 Minutes.

Admission, - - 75c., 50c. & 35c.

Tickets for sale at J. V. R. Skinner's Book Store.

Divorce Notice.

Theodore Princehorn, whose residence is unknown, is hereby notified that Amanda Princehorn did, on the 22d day of September, 1886, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of Court of Stark county and State of Ohio, charging him, said Theodore Princehorn, with habitual drunkenness for more than three years and with gross neglect of duty, and asking that she may be divorced from him, said Theodore Princehorn, for custody of their children and for change of name, which petition will be for hearing in six weeks from the 5th day of November, 1886

AMANDA PRINCEHORN,
By R. A. Pinn, her Att'y.
Thursday, September 30, 1886. 15 61

WALL PAPER.—New stock now arriving for the fall trade. The largest stock, the lowest prices and the most artistic goods at J. V. R. Skinner's.

We are making a run on merchants counter slips, and have purchased a large quantity of very attractive heads of fine quality and properly ruled for the purpose.

INSTRUCTION.—Lizzie M. Reavie will instruct an evening class, in Plain and Ornamental Penmanship All desiring to join this class, apply at once. P. O. Box 815, Residence, Cor. North and Mill street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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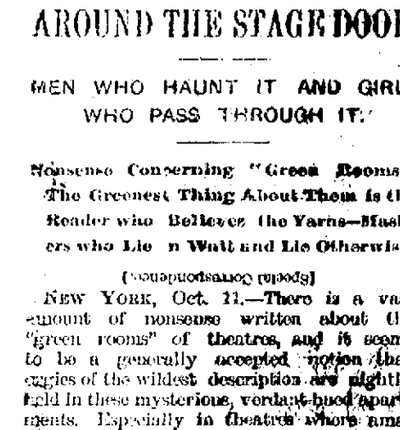
AROUND THE STAGE DOOR.

MEN WHO HAUNT IT AND GIRLS WHO PASS THROUGH IT.

Nonsense Concerning "Green Rooms." The Greenest Thing About Them is the Reader who Believes the Yarns—Mashers who Lie in Wait and Lie Otherwise.

[Correspondence Cupids]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—There is a vast amount of nonsense written about the "green rooms" of theatres, and it seems to be a generally accepted notion that orgies of the wildest description are nightly held in these mysterious, verdant-hued apartments. Especially in theatres where amazonian marches and scant drapery are seen, are the "green rooms" supposed to be the favorite lounging place of the gilded youth about town who flirts with the ballet girls, opens dozens of champagne between the acts, and plans the destruction of the virtuous and hard working young coryphee who supports her widowed mother and eleven small brothers and sisters by toiling nightly on her toes at $11 a week. This sort of stuff makes excellent padding for the sensational correspondent, and furnishes subjects for effective illustrations. The only trouble is that it is not true. The "green room," as it does exist, is a stuffy little apartment, furnished with a number of cheap chairs and a large mirror, and is used by the "walking ladies and gentlemen" as a waiting room when their services are not required on the stage. The star goes to his or her dressing room or stands in the wings, according to the length of the wait. The beautiful amazons, fairies and other creatures of tights and tulle are marched off to the big dressing room assigned to them with military precision. The green room fun is a wild figment of the lurid imagination of the space writer. An outsider rarely crosses its uninviting threshold, and about the greenest thing in the whole connection is the reader who swallows the yarns.



AN ACTRESS IN HER DRESSING ROOM.

The gilded youth referred to, or, as they are known in stage parlance, "the mashers," never by any chance get further than the stage door. Here they are met by a grim and surly Cerberus in the shape of the stage door-keeper, who, however willing he may be to accept tips for delivering notes to people on the stage, knows that it would be as much as his position would be worth to allow one of the "mashers" to penetrate beyond the outside portal. Occasionally a favored newspaper man, with a strong influence and a very reasonable excuse, is taken by the manager behind the scenes, and his illusions, if he had any, are speedily destroyed. Notwithstanding the impression to the contrary, the average actress is much more charming on the street than on the stage. The paint and powder which is rendered necessary by the vivid glare of the footlights and the dazzling intensity of the calcium, even on the most beautiful complexions, is simply hideous when viewed at close quarters in the pale yellow glimmer of the gas behind the scenes. The costumes do not look nearly so rich, and the sparkling jewels are but simple paste. The fairies' silken tights are sadly soiled, and their gold lace is seen to be tarnished on close inspection. The "divinities of the footlights" are huddled into corners out of the way of the hurrying stage carpenters and scene shifters.

The stage manager is cross and frequently swears, and the average chorus girl, who is but human, and has been brought up in a loose school, not infrequently follows his example. When a stranger makes his appearance he is "guyed" unmercifully. Altogether, behind the scenes is not the delightful place which we read about in the letters of men who have never been there.

MASHERS AT THE STAGE DOOR.

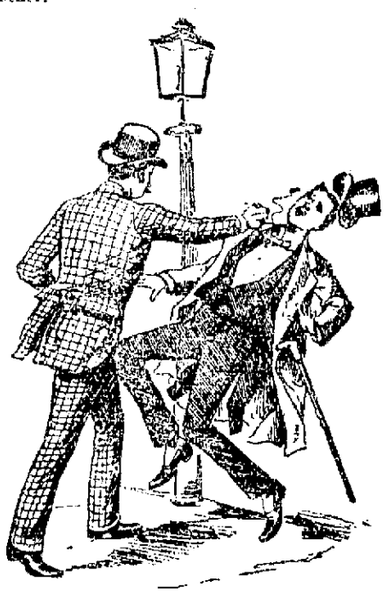
But at the stage door there is quite a different state of things. The stage door is generally on a side street and is always dark and dingy. The curtain falls on the last tableau. The musicians put up their instruments and adjourn to the nearest beer saloon. The fairies and amazons skurry to their dressing rooms, the lights are put out in the auditorium, the front doors are closed and to all appearances the theatre is deserted, but a devoted little band is gathered around the stage door. These are the inevitable loungers who don't know anybody on the stage, but who are consumed with a wild desire to make the acquaintance of a live actress. For some unexplained reason these hopeless ones are generally shabby in appearance. There are the young dudes, gorgeous in evening dress, who are honored with the acquaintance of some young woman in the chorus and who stands about the stage door, not so much to meet the girl as to show the world that they really do know some one in the theatrical profession. Very often the fairy or amazon they are waiting for simply honors them with a nod and hurries off to keep an engagement with some other man, but the dude is happy all the same, he has been recognized. Then there are the husbands of the members of the company and the omnipresent small boy. It is easy in the motley assemblage to pick out the men who are their legitimate business husbands or friends. The knowing ones, the gay roue, the man who has an intrigue on hand, does not haunt the stage door—not unless he is very green—he walks carelessly up and down the opposite side of the street, or waits in a cab around the corner.

And out of the stage door comes an equally varied procession. The leading lady steps into her coupe or walks down the street on the arm of her husband, or of the man who is for the time being officiating in that capacity. The male members of the company stroll off in twos or threes, and the chorus, the gorgeous amazons and fairies of the footlights appear, now shorn of their glory and clad, some modestly as becomes young girls making $15 a week and some gorgeously, suggesting an outside source of income. These are the objects of admiration of the stage door mashers. And it is not strange that young girls, who have to work hard, for life in the chorus is one of the most wearing employments possible for a girl to go into, are tempted by the prospect of a jolly supper and an hour's fun where they can pour the tale of their troubles into sympathetic ears, and, too, there is always the possibility of securing a financial "backer." For there is not a girl in the chorus who is not perfectly certain that she is destined to shine as a star. All she needs is influence and a little money to start her. To tell the truth the backer rarely materializes, but the girl wears better clothes and sometimes leaves her fourth-story hall bedroom for a comfortable flat. Sometimes she gets married, sometimes she commits suicide, sometimes she goes nobody knows where, she always disappears, and her place is taken on the stage and at the restaurant table by others as fair, as frail and as foolish as herself.

Stage door romances we have in abundance. They are but countless variations of the sickening tale of man's inhumanity to woman. Yet on the whole these stories are generally overdrawn. There are hundreds of young women, occupying subordinate positions on the stage, who are as correct in their lives, as modest in their demeanor off the stage, as good daughters and as faithful wives as their more fortunate sisters who occupy the boxes and look with affected horror upon their abundant display of figure. Immorality does not always array itself in tights by any manner of means. It is the "fast" ones who bring themselves into notoriety, that is all. Stories of their escapades are the talk of the town for a few weeks, and the whole profession is judged in the public mind by these by no means fair samples, and the stories told by the hangers-on about the stage door go to swell the mass of untruthful gossip. The dude who waits patiently at the stage door for a glimpse of the object of his admiration, and whose devotion is only rewarded by a cold nod of recognition, does not tell the story of the way in which he was "left" at his club or over his glass of lemon and vichy at the bar. If he is rallied on his amour in a half-envious way by his fellow dudes, he has a fully developed and wholly imaginary story to substantiate his reputation as a Don Juan, or, what is often worse, he is silent and winks. A wink will do more to destroy a girl's good name than the most ingeniously concocted lie. Once in a while one of these fellows comes to grief. A friend of mine, who has a pretty wife on the stage, was sitting with me in the theatre not long since, when the conversation of a couple of young sprigs directly behind us attracted our attention.

"Game o' billiards after the theatre?" queried one.

"Naw; got an engagement," drawled the other.



ONE THAT "KNEW" AN ACTRESS.

"Miss ——?" mentioning the stage name of my friend's wife.

"Yaas; jolly girl; doosid expensive, though," replied the second, with a blase air.

Now, it needed no assertion on the part of my friend to assure me that the young cub did not know his pretty wife, but it filled me with riotous joy to see the cub dragged up and down the gutter in front of the stage door about half an hour later by my friend, the husband, who is a muscular young Englishman. I have heard similar gossip dozens of times when no husband or brother was by to interfere. In an experience of seven years among theatrical people, I have become convinced that a full half of the talked of immorality of the stage exists only in the gossiping mouths of the public, and three quarters of that gossip originates with the creatures who infest the stage door. They are a nuisance, and seemingly an unavoidable one, but a large, full jeweled golden crown awaits the manager who will make some active move for their extermination.

ALLAN FORMAN.

CIVILITY AT THE HUB.

Polite Answers Scarce in Boston Town. A Lofty People.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Commercially they are a very "grouty" people here in Boston. A civil answer from clerk or salesman is not always on hand. Something seems to ail them. They do not seem to feel happy in their minds or stomachs—or somewhere. Particularly is this the case about the markets, about Faneuil hall, the "cradle of American liberty"—so far as America is at liberty. Particularly when you ask the dispenser of lain meat for any quantity under ten and ometimes three pounds. "Don't make anything under three pounds at this stall!" comes rom the mouth of the unhappy man in harge. It takes you right off your feet. You feel as if you had done something to disrace the cradle of liberty in trying to buy uch a contemptible amount.

I made the other day a very small purhase of a very lofty minded young man in ne of the big dry goods, wet goods and all ther goods bazaars here. What immense ores these are! They keep everything most—except good manners. The young an had such a lofty way with him, such a isdainful, far-away air, methought he would ever hear me when I piped him deferentially y feeble little request. He was rolling up obbons, and after I had spoken he kept on olling up and rolling up and never so much s an eye cast he on me, or by any other acial or physical sign did he acknowledge y presence. I had many doubts as I stood here whether he had heard me—even hether I was visible to him, in other words hether I was a "tangible entity to him subectively," as they say at Concord. But he ad heard me—events proved it. After any deliberate minutes he pierced me rough and through with a look accompanyg a thought of severe contempt, and when had made me feel small enough before im he attended to my little want with a ental sniff at me. I went out wondering hy it was that such great men should be in uch small places.

EUBON OLIVER.

A SHREWD SWINDLER.

CROWDS OF VICTIMS MOURN A "FAKIR'S" ACQUAINTANCE.

He Gives Them Warning and Then Proceeds to Gather in Their Cash—Chains and Watches Go Off Like Hot Cakes.

A victim appeared the other afternoon at the city hall, in a vague search for redress. He related the actions of a street "fakir" who succeeded in gulling crowds and winning dollars by sheer boldness. About the middle of last week a lively appearing man stood in a buggy, beside a vapor light, in the square near the post-office. A crowd soon collected. The stranger drew out a satchel and took from it a quanity of jewelry. With a smile, he held up several watch chains, and said, "Gentlemen, I want to sell you some jewelry. Perhaps you think these are gold, but they are not. They are a good thing to have, but they are not gold. Gentlemen, I will sell you these chains for $1 each."

While talking he drew forth a number of bills, and folding them lengthwise secured them to his vest by passing them through the buttonholes. The chains glittered brightly under the flaring light, and the man was very jolly, blunt, candid and straightforward. One or two of the chains were bought, and in one of them the stranger tied a curious knot. He still kept up his talking. "You must be careful or I'll swindle you," he said, laughingly. "This is my business, and they say it is hard to beat a man at his own tricks. These chains are not gold, and I don't want you to buy them unless you really wish to do so."

More of the coains were sold, and finally the stranger asked if some one in the crowd had not received a chain with a knot in it. The chain was passed up to him. Whipping a $1 bill from a buttonhole, he passed it cleverly into the knot and tossed the money and chain back to the owner. Still continuing his peculiar remarks, at which the crowd laughed, he sold chain after chain, right and left. In some of them he tied one knot, in some two, and in others three.

Finally he held up a beautiful, glittering hunting case watch. "You fellows think you're smart," he said. "You think this is a gold watch. It isn't. This is not gold. Neither is it a watch. It is a good thing in its way, but it is no watch. I beg you not to buy it if you don't want it. I will sell this for $3." The crowd laughed uproariously, for the object in the fakir's hand was unmistakably a fine looking time piece. He insisted, however, that the object was no watch and begged, with a comical look on his face, that all who were foolish enough to buy them would not examine them until they reached home. In half an hour he sold in this manner a large number of watches and chains. Finally he exclaimed. "Oh, I believe I knotted some of the chains. You needn't send them forward, gentlemen. Those with one knot are for little men, those with two for medium sized men, and those with four and five for big men. Now, gentlemen, I said those were not watches. Observe me."

He held one of the watches over his head, opened the case, and to the astonishment of all, passed his finger completely through the dial and where the works should have been. The cases were of thin metal, stamped in the proper form, and the dials were merely pasteboard, but the deception was clever. The chains were worth about 10 cents each. Lifting his hat politely, the smiling fakir said, "Good-evening, gentlemen," extinguished the light, and drove away. The fakir then went to Michigan street, near Ontario, and held forth for half an hour with great profit to himself. Then he went to the west side, near the market house, where he sold more of his jewelry to the amused people. Here he sold his watches for $5, and one of them is said to be in the pocket of a prominent west side physician. The fakir staid no more than half an hour in any one place and probably left the city at once. The victim was informed that the humorous seller of jewelry could not be reached by the law, as he had made no false pretenses.—Cleveland Leader.

The Telephone of 1664.

And as glasses have highly promoted our seeing, so 'tis not improbable, but that there may be found many mechanical inventors to improve our other senses, of hearing, smelling, tasting, touching. 'Tis not impossible to hear a whisper a furlong's distance, it having been already done; and perhaps the nature of the thing would not make it more impossible, though that furlong should be ten times multiplied. And though some various authors have affirmed it impossible to hear through the thinnest plate of Muscovy glass, yet I know a way by which it is easy enough to hear one speak through a wall a yard thick.

It has not yet been thoroughly examined how far Otoconsticons may be improved, nor what other ways there may be of quickening our hearing, or conveying sound through other bodies than the air; for that is not the only medium. I can assure the reader that I have, by the help of a distended wire, propagated the sound to a very considerable distance in an instant, or with as seemingly quick a motion as that of light, at least, incomparably swifter than that, which at the same time was propogated through the air, and this not only in a straight line, or direct, but in one bended in many angles.—From works of Robert Hooke, published in 1664.

Comfortable Methods of Suicide.

One Italian resident of San Francisco made a unique record by smoking himself to death with a blanketed peanut roaster, but his style was not considered good because some of the charcoal fumes from the deadly weapon escaped and nearly wafted his wife, mother-in-law and three children into the harp-players paradise along with him.

The Chinese and French, the doctor observed, perform their last task in the easiest manner of most nationalities, the latter with their little charcoal-loaded braziers, and the former with opium. The smart Chinaman, who wants to be gathered to Confucius without any foolisness usually has some knowedge of chemistry, and rams his opium pill home with a drink of vinegar. Vinegar dissolves the drug, forming an active tincture, in medical parlance, and sets it to work in more of a hurry than the lazydrug exhibits when it is not driven by other agents.—Alta California.

John Bright as an Orator.

Goldwin Smith expresses the opinion that since the time of Demosthenes there have not been a dozen orators in all the world superior or even equal to the Quaker statesman, John Bright.

Game Shooting in the West.

The shooting is never as good for water fowl on the Little Missouri or elsewhere throughout the cattle country as it is in the more sertile farm land prairies to the eastward. Still, occasionally we can make fair bags. The little teal are the commonest and least shy of the water fow As they sit out on a sandbar they often le a boat drift close up to them, and it quite easy also to creep within gun sh from the bank. I have killed eleven them with a single barrel. The mallar duck, shoveler duck, and broad bill also common, and afford excellent spo These, however, are shyer, and w rarely let a boat drift down upon the unless one is able to take advantage some cover or come quickly round t point.

Geese are more wary still. Quite number of these breed with us; sometin in the river, sometimes in the reedy sle or pools far up in the creeks, out in t badlands, or on the prairie. When the are moulting it is not difficult to get the if one cares to, and on such occasions, although there cannot be said to be any sport to be obtained from them, yet I have shot the young birds for the table, for there can be no better eating than a fat, three-parts grown young goose. When their feathers are grown, however, the geese show themselves most amply fit f self protection, and it needs then ver careful stalking, indeed, before one c come up to them. In addition to t water fowl proper to be obtained whi drifting or paddling down the river the are also at times, flocks of waders which one can get a shot. Avocets, stilt yelper, marlin, and yellow legs are oc casionally found, although not plenty. They are not apt to be shy, and if a shot is taken just as they rise or as they wheel, the expenditure of a single cartridge loaded with small shot will often suffice to bring down a dozen birds, which may prove a pleasant change to the ranchman's somewhat monotonous diet.—Theodore Roosevelt in Outing.

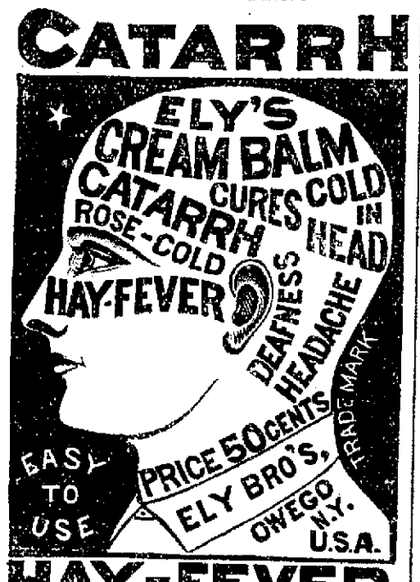
The Millionaire's Explanation.

A well-known New York club man, who had often wondered what was the maximum tip for waiters, called recently upon a Californian worth $20,000,000, at his hotel, and found him breakfasting. By invitation he sat down with him, and after breakfast noted that the millionaire only "tipped" the waiter 25 cents, which the waiter received with the usual "thank you," his face wreathed in smiles. The club man had expected to see the waiter get at least 50 cents, and wouldn't have been surprised had $1 been handed out, but the millionaire in explanation said he never gave more than 25 cents, and that it wasn't the size of the tip but the expectation of it that made the waiters and others attentive.—New York Letter.

A Knowing Street-Car Horse.

It is alleged that there is a street car horse in Newark, N. J., which, if a lady comes out on the crosswalk, or stands by the track to take the car, will stop of his own accord. If it is a man he will slow up but will not stop. He has learned through a long and varied experience that a man can get on without the car stopping.—Chicago Herald.

CATARRH



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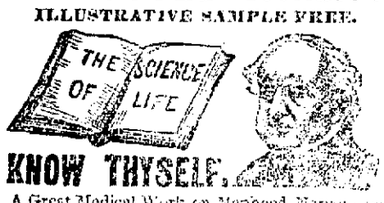

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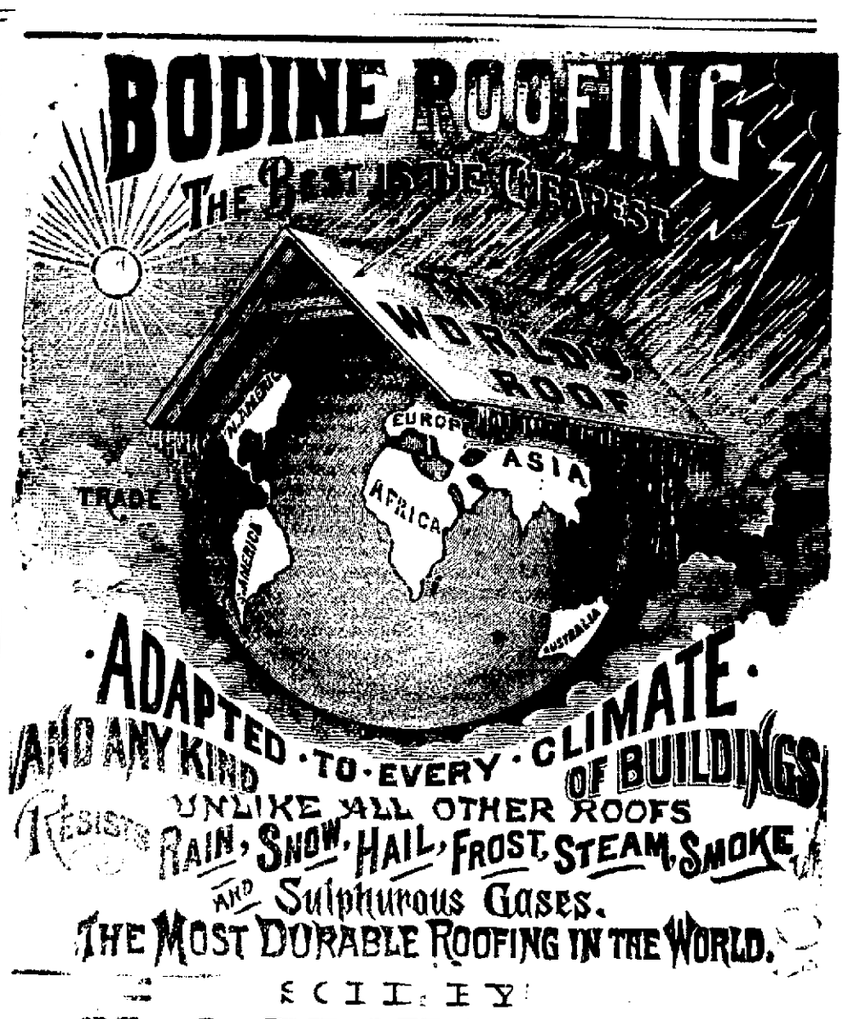

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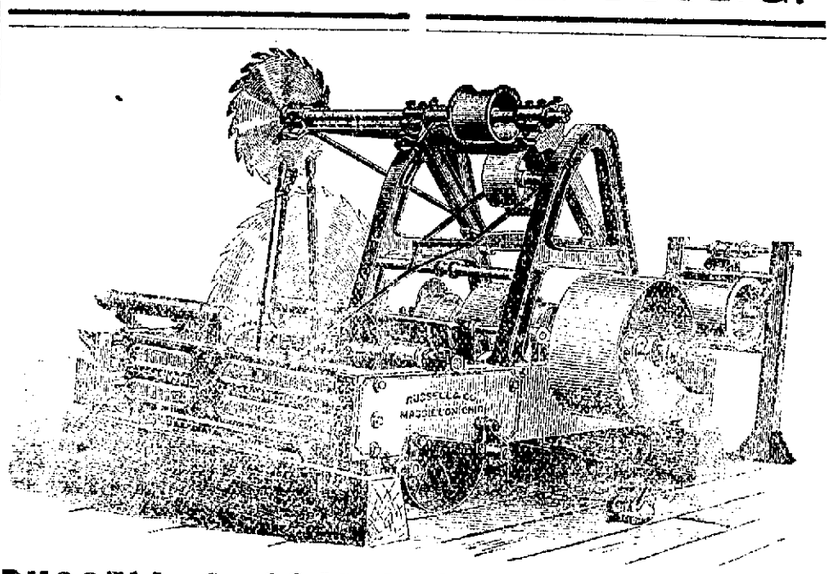

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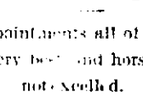

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GASTRONOMIC PARIS.

THE FRENCH COOKS AND THE MARKETS OF PARIS.

The 8,000 Parisian Hotels—A Table d'Hote Dinner — The Chef and His Science—Boulevard Scenes—The Biggest Market in the World.

[Special Correspondence.]

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Paris stands at the top of the gastronomic world. Her cooks are exported to every quarter of the globe, and the chefs of other nations come here to study the culinary art. The noted negro caterer, Wormley, of Washington, who made $100,000 by pleasing the palates of the statesmen and diplomats there, sent his sons to Paris to study French cookery, and the day has come when the American millionaire would sooner think of doing without his carriage than his chef from Paris. Sam Ward, the late noted lobbyist, passed many a bill through the dishes which he learned how to prepare in Paris, and Presidents Jackson, Jefferson and Arthur had their dinners gotten up by cooks from France.

Paris is a city of hotels and cafés, and it has been described as a gigantic mousetrap with three doors, labeled respectively "Hotel, Café, Restaurant." There are in the city between 8,000 and 9,000 hotels, and the restaurants stare at you from every block. At almost any restaurant you are sure of getting good cooking, and the chef of the restaurant is one of the characters of Paris. What his wages are here I don't know, but President Arthur paid Chef Fortin $1,800 a year, and a good French cook can hardly be gotten in America under $1,000. Here their wages are undoubtedly less, but still they form an important element of the French community, and they are not ashamed of their profession or their dress. Your French cook wears a snow-white cap, blouse and apron, and looks upon the kitchen as the inventor does upon his laboratory. It is a place for the working of a scientist, and he handles the pan and the spoon as proudly as the inventor does his more complicated machinery. The great event of his day is the dinner, and he spends as much thought on the selection and composition of his entrees as the author does upon a new chapter or the poet on the elaboration of a new poem.

FRENCH COOK.

The French eat a light breakfast on rising of coffee and rolls. Two rolls of bread, a bit of butter and a cup of coffee is a good sized breakfast, and add a boiled egg to this and you have what the Parisian thinks a very large breakfast indeed. Many people take this meal in bed, and in the bedrooms of even the smaller hotels a small square table or commode stands at the head of the bed by the pillow, to be used as a breakfast table in case you take your breakfast before rising.

The next meal is eaten between 12 and 2 o'clock, and is the breakfast proper. It is called *déjeuner à la fourchette*, or breakfast with the fork, and in many cases is equal to an ordinary dinner. Wine is always taken with it, and a soup and several dishes in table d'hôte style make up its courses. The eating of *déjeuner* is so general a custom in Paris that between 12 and 2 o'clock, which are in other cities the business hours of the day, but little is done. The city knocks off for breakfast, and servants and employes are paying their respects to their stomachs.

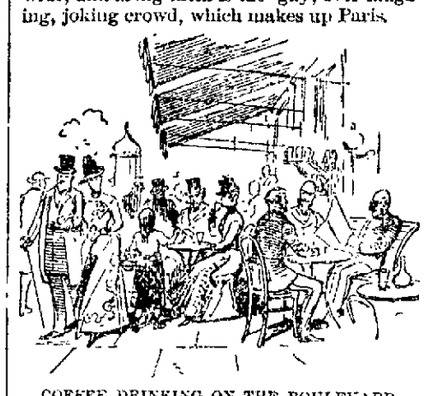
DEJEUNER A LA FOURCHETTE.

Dinner, the great meal of the day, is taken between 5 and 8 o'clock. It is as good as the purse of the diner can afford, and even the poorer classes have their soup and wine. Dinners are served at the hotels in table d'hôte style—that is, each dish is served separately, and the plates are changed with every course. In most of the hotels a fixed time is set for dinner, and all of the guests must be at the table at this time. Beside each plate there is a menu and a wine card giving the prices of the various wines. You order your bottle of wine of the waiter, and he charges it in your bill. There is also usually a piece of dry bread beside your plate, and the rule here is to eat bread at dinner without butter. There is no butter brought upon the table until dessert, when it sometimes comes in with the cheese. The first course at an ordinary table d'hôte dinner is soup. The waiters all enter at the same time and carry the plates of soup from without to the guests at the table. After this is eaten the plates are changed, and fish is passed around by the waiters, each person helping himself; then the plates are again changed, and a delicate composition of spinach may follow. Then another change of plates, and roast beef and potatoes; another change, and perhaps a delicate patty; and so it goes on for about an hour and a half, making ten to twenty changes of plates until you come to the nuts and cheese and after dinner coffee. There is no coffee or tea drank during the meal, and the rule is to drink wine mixed with water. Claret is the most common drink, and you get a very fair small bottle of this for fifty cents. At some hotels the prices include wine, but in most the guest orders the wine he pleases and pays accordingly.

But does not such a dinner cause indigestion, and do not the people gorge themselves?

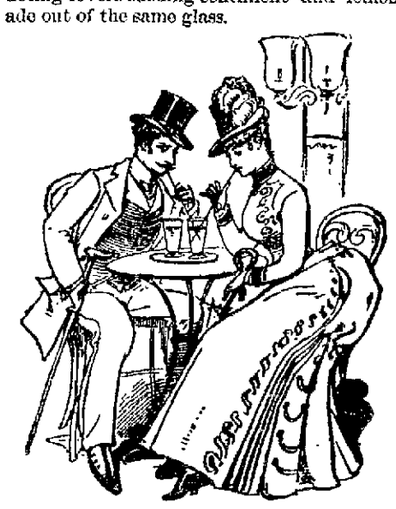
No. The table d'hôte dinner digests better than that of the American 'bite and go' style, and the French rise from the table with lighter feelings than either the English or the Americans. They eat slowly, and enjoy every moment of their dinners, and when they are done they step jauntily off to the boulevards to smoke and chat in front of the numerous cafés.

The boulevards of Paris are among the sights of the world. With pavements as wide and smoother than those of Washington city, they are lined with brilliantly lighted stores, the windows of which are filled with all the beautiful wares of this city of the fanciful and the gay. Jewelry, bronzes, silver, pictures make a walk along them like a trip through an international exposition, and precious stones are sown as thickly upon the red velvet of some of their showcases as though the shop were a seed store and the pearls and diamonds were peas. Along these boulevards at night all Paris walks. Cafés are found at every step, and these have little tables placed upon the wide sidewalk, and at them hundreds of the gayly dressed throng sit and chat while they drink black coffee out of goblets and smoke (the men) cigarettes or cigars. Sometimes wine or liquor is drank, and also, in the case of ladies, raspberry sirup. The café noir, or black coffee, is always served with a little glass of amber colored cognac randy, not much bigger than a good sized thimble, and the Frenchman pours this into the coffee before drinking. There are many of these boulevards in Paris, but the gayest of them is the long stretch from the Madelaine to the Bastile, fully three miles in length. The roadway is nearly sixty feet wide, and at its sides are rows of trees. Inside of these are sidewalks each thirty feet wide, and along them is the gay, ever laughing, joking crowd, which makes up Paris.



COFFEE DRINKING ON THE BOULEVARD.

These French people live largely on the streets. You see old women knitting on the benches of the boulevards, and they knit as they ride along on the tops of the street cars. Whole families gather about the tables of these cafés in the streets, and the sharp sighted traveler may now and then see two doting lovers sucking sentiment and lemonade out of the same glass.



SENTIMENT AND LEMONADE.

Nurses carry their babies to the Champs Elysee and sit sometimes in company with the mother, but often are without under the trees on the iron chairs, which cost a cent apiece for a sitting. Old men come out of their flats and rest upon the sidewalks. The parks are always full, and all Paris shines with the sun and weeps with the rain.

Speaking of restaurants, there is a Parisian butcher named Duval, who has a class of cheap restaurants all over Paris, and I see that his system has been adopted by Spiers & Pond, the great restaurateurs of London. His rule is to give the best of everything at the lowest paying rates, and I am sure, if such restaurants were established in our American cities, they would pay. I have written of Duval before, but he is worth a second mention. He charges you for your napkins, your bread, your butter—your everything that you order. In the Duval establishments at London, pretty girls acted as waiters, dressed in a quaint costume. Here, in Paris, middle-aged women, who look like Sisters of Charity are employed, and the rates of food are about one-half of those of London. You get a glass of ordinary wine for four cents, a soup for five cents, meat or fish for from six to twenty cents, and vegetables about five cents; an ordinary dinner cost you about fifty cents, and the food is excellent.

This man Duval is the prince of butchers. I visited one of his butcher shops yesterday and it was like going into a palace. The finish of the shop was marble as white as that of the mines of Carrara, and the carved legs which upheld the counters, were of brass which shone like gold. The pickled meats and calves heads were kept in a variegated marble fountain, and meats of all kinds from the pig to the ox, neatly dressed, hung from great hooks on the shop walls. This shop is one of the largest in Paris. It has a score of salesmen in white dresses, and a well dressed lady takes the cash, as is the custom in most of the large stores of Paris. In the windows there were flowers, and some of the beef was mounted with green. The floor of the shop was almost fit to eat from, and all the meat looked fresh and appetizing.

SELLING CHICKENS AT AUCTION.

The Halles Centralles are the largest of the markets of Paris, though they are not the only ones. They are the largest markets in the world. They consist of ten great pavilions of iron and glass, and they cover 22 acres of ground. Each pavilion contains 250 stalls, each of which is as large as a small hall bedroom, and the cellars below, for storage, number 1,200, each of which is 12 feet high. These markets cost about $10,000,000 to build, or nearly as much as our national Capitol. The city, however, gets a good interest from the investment by her tax on the enormous business done. Each of the stalls pays a rent, and the government taxes everything that comes into the city. The daily bill of Paris for meat, wine and bread alone amounts to about $750,000, and there are $4,000,000 worth of eggs sold here yearly. The fish sales amount to $5,000,000 a year, and those of butter and poultry are equally as much. In 1882 there were sold at these markets 66,000,000 pounds of meat, 60,000,000 pounds of fish, 27,000,000 pounds of butter, 313,000,000 eggs, 95,000,000 pounds of cheese, 48,000,000 pounds of poultry and 192,000,000 oysters. In other words, estimating our population at 60,000,000, Paris in 1882 ate enough to have given each man, woman and child in the United States more than 1 pound of fish, 1 pound of meat, 5 eggs, 3 oysters, nearly 2 pounds of cheese, ½ pound of butter and 1 pound of poultry and game.

But the United States is a great country. Paris is only a city, and the Halles Centralles are only one of its marketing places. Paris drinks 100,000,000 gallons of wine yearly, and the average annual consumption of wine per head is about 196 quarts, or over a pint a day for each man, woman and child in the city.

I took my coffee and rolls an hour earlier than usual one morning and paid a visit to the markets. Going down narrow side streets where the bare headed women were busy cleaning in preparation for the day, I took a car down the Rue de Rivoli, and soon found myself in one of the strangest and most bustling scenes of Paris. It was about 8 o'clock and the wholesale market, which lasts until 9 a. m., was going on. In each of these great pavilions crowds of roughly dressed women and men were gathered about little pens where eatables were sold at auction. There were hundreds of chickens cleaned and dressed, thousands of rabbits in square, low baskets, tons of fish, and vegetables innumerable. Each pavilion had its special character, and I watched first the selling of chickens. The auctioneer, a sturdy Frenchman in a white apron, stood behind a counter, and at his side was a little white capped woman who was keeping the accounts and taking the cash.

Around the outside of the box-like counter a few men and perhaps sixty women in white caps, shawls and cheap dresses stood with eager calculating faces, and made their bids on the lots put up for sale. The dressed chickens were brought on great board crates, carried upon the heads of porters, about a half dozen on each crate. This crate would be laid down on the counter, and the auctioneer would sell the lot to the highest bidder. The sales were made very fast, a half minute only being taken to each lot, and fresh half dozens of chickens would be laid down as fast as those sold were taken away. The porters were brawny fellows in hats of heavy felt painted white and with brims about fourteen inches wide. They in all cases carried the goods upon their heads, and they were dressed in the peasant costume of France.

In another pavilion I saw live rabbits auctioned off in basket lots of about a dozen each, and in the meat markets sides of pork and quarters of beef were disposed of in the same way. The whole scene was one of rush, blood and bedlam. One could hardly hear his own voice, and the very air seemed mad with buying and selling. The fish market presented the same scenes, and the snails and frogs and other slimy things were jobbed off in lots. The butcher's porters looked worse than the most characteristic murderers of the stage. They had white caps covered with blood, and carried their meat in some cases upon their heads. Their aprons and white gowns were also bloody, and when I looked at them and the rough women of the markets the scenes of the French revolution appeared before my mental vision.

The market women of France and of Paris were the most active of the revolutionists. They are still loud, noisy, coarse looking and beefy. They form in large part the retail market dealers, and are said to be among the sharpest traders in the world.

FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

CAMP MEETING TUNES,

To Which Were Sung Good Old Hymns in the Good Old Way.

[Special Correspondence.]

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 12.—The complaint goes up to high heaven, from the churches and Sunday schools of the regions which once knew the "circuit rider" in all his glory, that the so-called "sacred" music of today "doesn't wear like the good old tunes of camp meeting times." Forty years ago, which is further back than many of us dare to remember, in the days of backwoods revivals in that section of country which has been facetiously termed "the Wabash ague belt," many good but emotional people sang themselves nearer to God and the angels than folks are likely to get in these days of operatic jingle and rhyme.

My earliest religious experience, so my parents say, consisted in my dancing vigorously in my mother's arms—I was a vigorous 2-year-old—keeping time to the music, while a large backwoods congregation of somewhat primitive religionists sang:

Pray on, pray on, we're a-gaining ground,
Oh, halle-hallelujah!
The power of God is a-coming down,
Oh, halle-hallelujah!

and other rousing revival songs of the same character. There was one song, I remember, still popular in parts of western Indiana, with a swinging, joyous semi-refrain, "Oh tell me, happy sailor," and another beginning with "Oh how happy are they," but sung to a quaint, inspiriting tune, now seldom heard, except in the out-of-the-way parts of the country.

There were a dozen or two, perhaps twice that number, of those old fashioned revival songs and tunes which doubtless would be worth a fortune to the music publisher who would but take trouble to gather them together before the few remaining voices which once sung them are stilled forever. Then there might be added to the collection the "variations" of the still well known melodies which are yet preserved in "The American Vocalist," and stray copies of older books of the "fa-sol-la-fa" system; and there were some tunes in a work which contained a "figure" system of notation, with commas, periods and dashes to indicate the various lengths of the notes.

In a few of the country churches of the west you may frequently hear to-day the "variations" referred to, in which the comparatively plain and simple "psalm tune" of the notebook is almost lost in a succession of vocal glides, swells and diminuendos, which none but a skillful musician could express by means of musical notation. Even in the days of long ago critics who thought they knew said that "Balerma," "Ortonville," "Title Clear" and a score of other tunes were marred—murdered—by those untaught pilgrims to the tomb. Those sticklers for exactness forgot that the singers had caught the freedom of the winds of heaven which swayed the tree tops under which the camp meeting congregations assembled to worship—in "God's first temples."

What glorious singing they did in those days! Everybody, sinner as well as saint, sang then. The hymns were "lined" as an aid to those who were without hymn books, and the young man or young woman who did not "jine in" on the tune was looked upon as worse than a heathen and a publican. To assist in the singing was an essential part of the etiquette of the Lord's house, and everybody conformed to the custom.

There was one hymn which entirely captivated my boyish fancy. It was particularly adapted to calling out to the uttermost the vocal strength of the assembled worshipers. Everybody, from the old grandfather down to the tiniest urchin, knew the words, and, knowing, sang. In the music the bass and tenor, and even a few half afraid alto voices, found utterance for the talent but recently developed at the cross-roads "singing school," and the volume of sound rose with a force that at times threatened the integrity of the meeting house roof. The theme was a grand one—the triumph over the world, the flesh and the devil.

When I can read my title clear,

began the hymn in jubilant strains; then, the tune gradually rising to greater heights, came the next line:

To mansions in—the—s-k-i-e-s,

and while the elderly singers were dwelling with fond delay on the last word, the younger vocalists, eager for the next strain, began in softer tones:

I'll bid farewell—

Now to me came the supreme moment. For a few seconds the bass and tenor were silent; but as the words,

I'll bid farewell—

were repeated the bass voices burst out with a roar like the approach of a thunderstorm, followed at the next repetition of

I'll bid farewell

by the ringing tenor of half a dozen brave and strong young men, every voice gathering strength as the succeeding words were sung—

to ev'ry fear,

then, as if each voice were the sweeping sword of a mighty conqueror, the last line of the verse was uttered with a fervor that thrilled the heart of the most case-hardened sinner:

And wi-i-ipe my weeping eyes.

It was a foretaste of the victory of the ransomed.

A few seconds of silence followed, broken only by the wail of an infant on the "women folks'" side of the house, or the neigh of a lost colt among the teams hitched outside. Then succeeded other verses in like manner as described, until came the grand finale:

And not a wave—
And not a wave—
And not a wave of trouble roll
Across my peaceful breast:

and in contemplation of this happy Nirvanic conclusion of the Christian warfare the more spiritually minded members rested for a few minutes, until the next change in the exercises.

There was one good old brother, "Uncle Bliss," we called him—long since dead and gone to glory—who was looked upon as a sort of musical leader in a certain congregation I call to mind. He seemed to sing in one unbroken strain (when the verses were not "lined") from the beginning to the very last word of the hymn. How and when he managed to take breath no one could tell, and I think he carried the secret to his grave. Certain it was that, at the ends of the lines, where everybody else in the church halted, "Uncle Bliss" sang on triumphantly, as though he saw by an eye of faith the dazzling walls of the New Jerusalem. The volume of song poured forth from his lips in one long uninterrupted stream, like the prolonged parts of a fugue. It was absolutely marvelous.

The old "revival" tunes mentioned at the beginning of this article are still sung in various sections of the west, where exist certain religious denominations whose faith and practice have not, as yet, been completely modernized. Middle-aged men and women, "pillars of the church" they are called nowadays, once in a while break forth into the stirring strains of one of the old songs they learned twoscore years ago, when the pulpit orators and exhorters knew more of the gospel than they did of grammar, and the whole congregation sang "with the spirit and with the understanding."

There were sacred songs for all seasons, songs of grief and songs of joy—songs for the despondent, for the newly converted, for the old fathers and mothers in Israel, and for the stranger within the gates.

No matter what was said by the poor, trembling backslider who spoke falteringly in an "experience meeting," when he sat down amid the audible "God bless Brother ——s" of the church militant, a verse or two of song, appropriate both as to sentiment and melody, was sung to cheer him amid the trials and tribulations of his heavenward journey.

But the old songs and the old tunes are fast being forgotten as the good fathers and mothers who know and love them best drop one by one into the silence of the grave. It is to be hoped that some one will yet gather the unwritten melodies of early days, together with the quaint backwoods renderings of many still honored congregational tunes, and give them to a rising generation who find so little that is satisfying in the machine-made music of the present. LUCIUS GOSS.

ABOUT PORTLAND.

A View of the Maine City Through Boston Spectacles.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—I have been to Portland. Portland is well up in the universe, is built on a hill which is almost an island, has plenty of water and islands around it, and a prohibitory law which forces every honest saloonkeeper to relegate the sale of his intoxicating compounds to the delicate privacy of a back room. The city is beautifully drained. Thanks to Nature, and little praise to man, the streets are clean. The women who do not wear spectacles are beautiful, and there is a city liquor agency where just and reputable men who know how to make a proper and righteous use of whisky can be supplied by the pint, quart or gallon.

The oldest cemetery in Portland contains the bones of Commodore Preble and several other marine heroes, and in the city are the remains of a submarine, blue-blooded aristocracy, which looks down on that of Boston. There are no saloon signs to be seen in Portland except live ones. The Portland saloon stations a red, bulbous nose, with a man attached, outside. If you, as a stranger, ask him where on earth you can buy a glass of beer, he will jerk his thumb significantly over his shoulder, and say in English: "Go within, and don't stop at the first back door you meet, but force it open, and be then guided by the inner light." You will do so, and on facing the rear door see a bar, lined three deep outside, and from one to two perspiring barkeepers inside, loading and firing at will, while the rum and the cash cross each other over the counter in a constant succession of parabolas. It is an inspiriting sight, and shows what a persistent temperance agitation can do toward keeping up appearances inside and out. Viewed from a distance and Portland would readily pass for a total abstinence town. Viewed microscopically and interiorally, it dilutes its water in secret with more potent fluids.

If after the first drink you want another, all you need to do is to enter any other door where you see a plug of tobacco displayed in the window.

Portland is protected outside from foreign invasion by two strong forts, which are very useful to fire Fourth of July salutes from, and serve also as places for fattening United States officers and privates. The town was invaded from the rear many years ago by various tribes of foreigners and several of its most important industries captured, notably the retail sale of beer. The present Portlander dates almost everything back to the great fire, some twenty years ago. What he doesn't date back to the fire he does to the rise in taxes caused by the city's voting a few millions to the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad. Longfellow came pretty near being born in Portland, and the house his parents lived in is pointed out with justifiable pride. They were just as good people as Longfellow anyway, and might perhaps have written poetry had they known it would have been saleable.

Portland is a city of considerable American antiquity. As a settlement or town with a charter, it is not as old as the deluge. As a location it is possibly much older. At one end of the city is a bed of fossil mussels, over which geologists have made several very profound guesses as to how they came there. At the other end of the town are sundry fossils which are not mussels.

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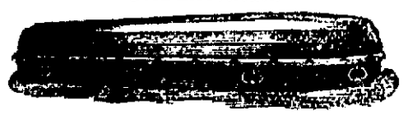

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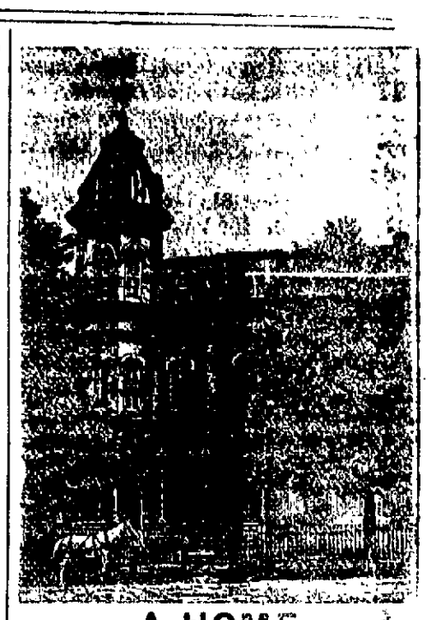

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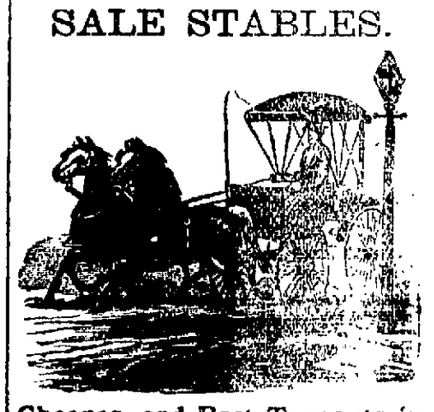

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CHAPMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Davis spent Sunday with Lawrence friends.

Mrs. Louis Williams, of Cincinnati, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

A four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Healey was buried in our cemetery last Tuesday.

Mrs. Chas Gainey, has returned from Cleveland, after spending a few weeks with her daughter, Polly.

John Danner, of Prohibition fame, talked to a few of the faithful in our school house last Friday evening.

Mrs. Abraham Williams has gone to Caperton, W. Va., to see her son, George, who was severely hurt in the mine there recently.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. Llewelyn Williams attended the funeral of a relative at Tallmadge last Tuesday.

Mr John Evans, who went to sink a shaft at Flushing, O., now has full charge of the entire mine, and his son, D., started for that place last Monday

Sarah, the six-year-old daughter of Mr and Mrs. John Rummins died with diphtheria last Monday afternoon, the funeral taking place this Wednesday, 2 p. m. Sarah was a bright little girl and the family has the sympathy of our entire village.

About six weeks ago P. A. Young and J. S. Coxey took it upon themselves to enter into a partnership in blooded stock, and immediately went abroad and purchased two horses and the Holstein Frosian bull. Mr. Coxey was given possession of the horses and Mr Young took the bull. The horses, we are told, took second premium at the Canton fair for three-year olds; and one of them took first premium at Akron. Everything went smoothly until Mr Coxey presented Mr Young with a bill of over $200 for expenses for the horses. Our informant says hot words ensued at their meeting on the road not far from the Corn Dodger school house and sweet potatoes were seen scattering promiscuously. After the scene of war had subsided and the combatants left the field, the potatoes were picked up and appropriated to a better use. Mr. Young then drove up and consulted his legal adviser, the result of which was decided that the partnership shall be dissolved, and John W Myers was duly appointed receiver. When Mr. Myers went to Mr Coxey for the stock he was refused in very strong language, but just about this time another party stepped in and Mr. Coxey reluctantly gave them up. Mr. Myers drove to Akron that night and took away the horse that was receiving so much attention, and placed it in his barn, where it, together with all the property, will be sold in the near future. How this difficulty will end we are not prepared to say.

NAVARRE.

D. H. Dinius, our little jeweler, is seeing western sights.

B F. Reed is doing much-needed repairing on the Navarre House.

Mrs. Albert Custer, of Mongo, Ind., is renewing old acquaintances here

Rev. D J. Mitterling, of Lucas, O, visited Navarre friends last Thursday.

Mrs P. Wyandt, of Jeromeville, visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Donovan last week.

Miss Blanche Sower spent the greater part of the past week among Lake, O., friends.

The new divisional officer of the Salvation Army, Brewer, and Staff-Captain Fielding, visited this post Monday evening.

Colonel Beard opened the campaign for the Republicans in the Opera Rink. He is a fine orator and a strong man for his party

Pedestrians have been put to great inconvenience by the removal of the east end river bridge. The abutments are now ready for the new one.

Rev. H. A Becker, of Akron, will deliver his celebrated California lecture in Navarre in two or three weeks. He hails from the Pacific coast, and comes here with a fine recommendation.

Analyzing the Baking Powders.

Under the direction of the New York State Board of Health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powders, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted to examination and analysis by Prof. C. F. Chandler, a Member of the State Board and President of the New York City Board of Health, assisted by Prof. Edward G. Love, the well-known United States Government Chemist.

The official report shows that a large number of the powders examined were found to contain alum or lime; many of them to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionable for use in the preparation of human food.

Alum was found in twenty-nine samples. This drug is employed in baking powders to cheapen their cost. The presence of lime is attributed to the impure cream of tartar of commerce used in their manufacture. Such cream of tartar was also analyzed, and found to contain lime and other impurities; in some samples to the extent of 26 per cent. of their entire weight.

All the baking powders of the market, with the single exception of "Royal" (not including the alum and phosphate powders, which were long since discarded as unsafe or inefficient by prudent housekeepers) are made from the impure cream of tartar of commerce, and consequently contain lime to a corresponding extent.

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and absolutely pure is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tarter is much greater than any other, and on account of this greater cost is used in no baking powder but the "Royal."

Prof. Love, who made the analysis of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health, as well as for the Government says of the purity and wholesomeness of "Royal."

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates or any injurious substance.

E. G. LOVE, PH. D.

Health Bulletin.

Reports to the Ohio State Board of Health from 79 observers, show the following diseases to prevail for the week ending Saturday noon, October 9th, 1886. Last two columns of figures are for previous week, based on report of 127 observers:

FORM OF DISEASE (In the order of prevalence.)	No. who report cases.	No. of cases reported.	No. who report cases.	No. of Cases reported.
Diarrhoeal troubles	58	464	82	285
Malarial fevers	56	232	100	351
Diphtheria	26	44	46	125
Typhoid fever	25	54	35	63
Consumption	24	43	43	63
Bronchitis, (acute)	18	25	31	48
Erysipelas	12	18	27	27
Whooping cough	9	17	12	37
Measles	9	45	7	44
Croup	9	11	15	16
Pleurisy	8	8	12	21
Pneumonia	8	8	12	21
Scarlet fever	7	19	12	56
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	.	.	..	.

Malarial fever prevailing. Light decrease in the per cent. of observers reporting diphtheria. Twenty-five additional cases of typhoid fever reported at Ashtabula. An epidemic of typhoid fever is prevailing in Columbiana county near East Rochester.

C. O. PROBST, M. D., Secretary.

My Own Good Sword.*

(Respectfully dedicated to Captain S. B. Watts, Meridian, Miss.)

Can it be that I clasp thee again?
My own good sword!
After long years, with never a stain,
The pain of our parting no longer pain,
With soldierly honors restored!

Come then to my hand, to my heart,
My own good sword!
Twice wedded, no more in this life to part,
Nor e'er from thy scabbard in menace to start
Till challenged by alien horde.

Is it true that I clasp thee again;
From fate untoward?
With tender looks hold thee, nor yet refrain
To kiss thee with smiling again—again,
My own good sword

Thus give I true welcome to thee,
My own good sword!
And, e'meth the need, on bended knee,
We are pledged anew to the land of the free,
My darling sword!

*At the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1863, Captain S. B. Watts, C. S. A., surrendered his sword to Captain Knapp of the 103th Ohio. After nearly twenty three years, Captain Watts being present at a recent reunion of the 104th Ohio by invitation, his "own good sword" was presented to him with very pleasing ceremonies and much enthusiasm and exchange of good feeling.—*Nation'l Tribune.*

Cyrus Shumway.

The body of the late Cyrus Shumway was brought to Massillon Wednesday morning from Philadelphia, for burial The funeral service being held at the Ft. Wayne passenger station.

Old time Massillonians all remember Mr Shumway as a landlord of the American Hotel, now the Hotel Conrad. Mr. Shumway had no relatives in the city, but there were very many warm friends, who regretted to hear of the accident which caused his death. He was visiting his son in-law, Mr. Parsons, in Philadelphia, and while in a railroad station in that city, was knocked down by a backing train He was well advanced in years and had a large family, grown up and separated.

Everything Goes Wrong

In the bodily mechanism when the liver gets out of order Constipation, dyspepsia, contamination of the blood, imperfect assimilation, are certain to ensue But it is easy to prevent these consequences, and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pain beneath the ribs and through the ribs and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headaches, yellowness of the skin, furred look of the tongue, and sour color of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blessings also secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health, which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is its best guarantee of safety from malarial epidemics. Nerve weakness and overtension are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep. 1 tf

Scarcity of Labor in Brazil.

Beyond the abolition of slavery looms up in Brazil the question of labor. There can be but one solution of the problem, and that is immigration. How to attract this is now absorbing the minds of the statesmen. The labor of the liberated slaves and their descendants will never be sufficient for the needs of the country. They are by nature the most lazy and worthless laborers in the world, and have a disposition to leave the plantations and flock to the cities of the sea coast. There they just work enough to keep themselves alive, and as long as they can get raw farina and casasch are happy.

One great drawback to immigration to Brazil is the bad reputation for health which the country has in Europe. The northern seaport towns are undoubtedly unhealthy, but in the south of the empire and in the interior the climate is as healthful as could be wished. Still, the horror with which yellow fever is regarded and the difficulty of making immigrants understand the vast size of the empire and its consequent variety of climates, render the work of attracting them more difficult. The Argentines owe their great prosperity to the constant tide of immigration which is flowing to their shores, and the Brazilians claim that Argentine agents abroad omit no opportunity or scruple at no means to divert immigrants from Rio to Buonos Ayres.—New York Tribune.

[Continued from 1st page.]

crop of last year. The state averages of the principal states are as follows: New York, 17 bushels; Pennsylvania, 18; Kentucky, 11.5; Ohio, 15.7; Michigan, 16.3; Indiana, 15.1. Illinois, 13.1; Wisconsin, 13.3; Minnesota, 1 .6; Iowa, 12.5; Missouri, 12.5; Kansas, 11; Nebraska, 9.6; Dakota, 10.5; California, 11.5; Oregon, 13.5.

The average yield per acre of oats is 26.8 bushels, making a crop of over 600,000,000 bushels. The Ohio valley averages over 30 bushels per acre; Iowa over 34 bushels, with lower yields in Missouri, Kansas, and the southern states. The eastern states have high yields.

The barley crop averages 23.4 bushels per acre, and the product will come nearly up to 60,000,000 bushels.

The average yield of the rye crop is 11.8 bushels per acre, and the product over 26,000,000.

The high temperature of September and absence of frost have improved the corn crop prospects and made the expectation twenty-two bushels per acre and rendered certain a crop of at least 1,650,000,000 bushels. The final averages of conditions of the seven states which produce seven-tenths of the crop are: Ohio, 90; Indiana, 91; Illinois, 74; Iowa, 78; Missouri, 68; Kansas, 65; Nebraska, 73. The averages of the eastern states are above 90 and those of the southern states mostly between 80 and 90. The general average is nearly 80, against 95 last year, when the yield was 26.5 bushels.

The general average of October condition of potatoes is 81, against 82 last year, 88 in 1884, and 93 in 1883. The average of New York is 90, Pennsylvania 81, Virginia 93, Ohio 79, Michigan 71, Indiana 87, Illinois 70, Iowa 59, Missouri 72, Kansas 63.

MORMON POLYGAMY.

The Utah commission, by its chairman, has filed with the secretary of the interior its annual report, of which the following is a synopsis:

"During the year the law regarding the disfranchisement of polygamists and those living in unlawful cohabitation have been fully and successfully enforced. All such persons, with very few, if any exception, have been excluded from voting and holding office. A large number have been fined and imprisoned in the penitentiary for polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, chiefly for the latter offense. It is reported and believed by many resident non-Mormons that during the year a large number of polygamous marriages have taken place in the temples of Logan City and St. George. We have not the means of verifying such reports yet we have no doubt that a considerable number of such marriages have been celebrated, with the knowledge, approbation, and active co-operation of leading men of the Mormon church. Whether upon the whole polygamous marriages are on the decrease in Utah is a matter on which different opinions are expressed, but had it not been for the fear of disfranchisement and the penitentiary, and we think it is safe to say that in the more enlightened portions of the territory—as, for example, Salt Lake City and vicinity,—very few polygamous marriages have occurred within the last year."

Referring to the joint resolution now pending in both houses of congress proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting and punishing polygamy in all the states and territories, and extending the judicial power of the federal government to the prosecution of such offenses, the report says:

"While we are of opinion that this should not supersede other measures, we are satisfied that it would be an efficient factor in effectuating the desired result. In addition to the reasons presented by the judiciary committee, we suggest that the incorporation of this provision in the constitution would serve as an advertisement to the people of all civilized nations that in the United States polygamy had been put under a ban in the most authoritative and emphatic manner."

The report calls attention to the magnitude of the evil by saying that there are more than 200,000 Mormons in the world, a large majority of whom live in Utah and that, while only a portion of them practice polygamy, they all believe in it as a divine revelation; have been taught it in their schools and churches for a third of a century, are led by men of great skill and ability, and are fanatical to a marked degree; that the only immediately effective remedy would be the use of the military, but that the sense of modern civilization will not permit the employment of bayonets against women and children. Yet the American people regard polygamy as a crime, and it can not be ignored by the government. The report continues:

"Here we may say that while we recognize the obligation of the government to protect the personal and property rights of the Mormon people, and to deal with them as equals before the law, yet it is fully the duty of the government to punish crimes within its jurisdiction, and religious liberty can not be pleaded as a bar to punishment for criminal acts in violation of the laws of the land and of social order. If present laws and the proposed constitutional amendments are not sufficient to suppress the evil, more stringent enactments must be adopted, and the result will be that at no distant day this relic of Asiatic barbarism, this blot on the fair fame of America, will be swept from the land."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone's fever renders him unable to leave his bedroom.

Dr. Abbott, a dentist, the oldest member of the American colony at Berlin, is dead.

Lord Lismore has offered his tenants at Fohonagh a reduction of 25 per cent from judicial rents.

Louise Michel, the French agitator, will soon be released from prison, her pardon having been decreed.

The editor of a Posen newspaper has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years for libeling Prince Bismarck.

The police of Paris tore down colored caricatures of Prince Bismarck in a newspaper office, and arrested several sandwichmen for displaying placards of a similar character.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's closing lecture in London was attentively listened to by 2,000 persons Monday night. Mr. Beecher contended that evolution, the handmaid of religion, was the greatest blessing Christianity ever had.

Since last June at least twenty exiles have escaped from Siberia, among the number being De Gaieff, the Nihilist, who planned and assisted in the murder of Colonel Sudeikin, the St. Petersburg Chief of Police, Dec. 28, 1883.

The Marquis of Lorne, in a speech at Birmingham, denied that the Liberal party had become disintegrated. He said Gladstone's Irish programme must again come to the front and be put through by the Liberal party, which should do as much for Ireland as the Conservatives left for it to do.

VIENNA'S ANARCHIST PLOT.

Seventeen arrests have been made in connection with the recently discovered anarchist plot to burn Vienna. An examination of the prisoners shows that the plot was hatched in and directed from America and London, and was to be carried out by Viennese anarchists who recently returned from America. The conspirators were divided into several groups, one of which was detailed to set fire to the town, another to take charge of the dynamite operations, and another to forge the necessary official documents and to coin money for expenses. Parties were detailed to set fire to Penzing, Untermeidling, Hetzendorf, Meidling, and Favoriten. An anarchist of Prague gave the first information concerning the conspiracy to the authorities. The plotters were mostly Czechs and Germans. They held secret meetings in a tavern at Penzing, where operators were instructed in the use and manufacture of bombs. The seizures include numerous daggers and bombs, dynamite, and fire-bottles for firing buildings, printing and forging implements, and a variety of disguises, all of the most ingenious character. A recent fire in a private house was the result of an experiment with a fire-bottle.

THE PENN LIQUOR CO.

HAS OPENED

A First-Class Metropolitan Liquor Store,

AT THE

OLD POSTOFFICE ROOM, 29 SOUTH ERIE STREET,

WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF THE

BEST BRANDS OF PENNSYLVANIA PURE RYE,

Kentucky Bourbon and Sour Mash Whiskies,

Imported and Domestic Brandy, Gin, Rum, Wine and Cigars.

It is a fact, conceded by all, that our coming meets the long-felt want of Massillon. Heretofore when one wanted a first-class, strictly pure article of liquor he had to send to our neighboring town for it, and then was not sure if he got the pure article or not. Now, that is all obviated by our coming. We will sell you any of the following brands, which are known all over the world as the best and purest manufactured:

Guckenheimer's, Finch's Golden Wedding, Dillinger's Pure Rye and W. H. McBrayer's Celebrated Hand-made Kentucky Sour Mash, six years old, guaranteed strictly pure.

Full Quart Bottles at $1, or Six Bottles for $5.

WE WILL ALSO SELL

CALIFORNIA PORT, SHERRY AND ANGELICA WINE,

Manufactured from the grape, and guaranteed strictly pure.

Full quart bottles 50 cents.

If you want anything in our line for family or medicinal use, don't forget to call on us at the

OLD POSTOFFICE ROOM, OPERA BLOCK,

29 SOUTH ERIE STREET,

MASSILLON, - OHIO.

Some Kind Remarks.

The Massillon *Independent* has been coming to our table regularly since it has been under the new management of Skinner & Weirich, and we find its general make up greatly improved both in typographical appearance and in its editorials and local reading. The *Independent* is deserving of a liberal patronage, both from subscribers and advertisers.—*Carrollton Free Press.*

A small flow of oil was struck Monday, on the Tweedy farm near Smithfield, Ohio. This well is but a few yards off of the original survey of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.

Birmingham, Ala., is boasting about her illustrated paper, the "*New South*," which is almost as successful as the town in which it is printed. It is needless to say that the *New South* is enthusiastic over the future of Birmingham.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y. 5-48t-e-p-nr-t-e-or-im f

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

COAL! COAL!

PRICE REDUCED!

$2 PER TON.

The Sippo Coal Company will deliver the Best Quality of Coal until further notice, at the very low price of $2.00 per ton.

SIPPO COAL CO.

September 15, 1886.

Real Estate!

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

Dealer in Real Estate.

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,

Well Located Residence Property,

And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

Real Estate for Sale.

The undersigned having made arrangements to move West within the next year, offers for sale a frame dwelling house with seven rooms conveniently arranged, and pleasantly situated on *Prospect street, the Euclid avenue of Massillon*, with a good, new barn 18x36 feet, containing coal bins, stalls, buggy shed and other conveniences. There are on the premises eighteen choice, bearing grape vines, twelve years old, and a variety of other fruits. There are also three cisterns and water from the city waterworks.

Also two *good building lots in Pleasant View Addition which are "beautiful for situation,"* pleasantly and conveniently located for suburban residence. For further information, please call on JOEL CORE.

Massillon, O., October, 1886. 18-tf

Groceries!

Abright & Co.'s

CASH STORE.

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

Groceries,

Provisions,

—AND—

Queensware

IN THE CITY.

Attentive Salesmen

Always ready to supply your wants.

SPICES CANNOT BE BEATEN.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING

All we ask is a trial.

Fruits, Oysters, &c.,

in their season. Call and see us.

ALBRICHT & CO'S.

25, EAST MAIN STREET.

Massillon, O.

IRON OXIDE PAINT

Ready Mixed.

50, 60, 75c to $1.00 per gal.

BEST LINSEED OIL PAINTS.

Shipped anywhere. All shades. Property owners do direct. Also, best 2 and 3 ply Felt Roofing, with best coating and cement Agents wanted. Color card price list free.

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